BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1842. No. 8613

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.
PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

FOR SALE,
AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 25th Feb. 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A 1. Ship *Margaret Pollock*, will have quick dispatch.—For freight, apply to
EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.
1st March 1842.

FOR MACAO, CALLING AT SINGAPORE.

THE *Intrinsic*, 537 Tons, J. DAVIDSON, Commander, will leave on the 1st March. For Freight of Opium and Passage, apply to
WM. AND THOS EDMOND AND Co.
Rampart Row, 28th February 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of RICHARD CREED late a Lieut. in the service of the East India Company on their Bombay Artillery, deceased, within the jurisdiction of the said Court, may be granted to HENRY FAWCETT Esq. of Bombay Gentleman, a partner in the Firm of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co. as the lawfully constituted Attorney of RICHARD CREED Esq. the elder the Father of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized—Dated this 28th day of February 1842.
HENRY COLLINS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

SUPREME COURT—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration (with an Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) of *William Gordon*, Esq. late a Colonel in the Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to *Charles Forbes*, of Bombay British Merchant and Inhabitant one of the constituted Attornies of *Elizabeth Gordon* (the Widow of the said deceased) *Theodore Gordon* and *Robert Forbes*, the Executrix and Executors named in the said Will (reserving the right of the other Attornies to come in and apply for the same if they shall deem it expedient). All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1842.
PATCH AND BINBRIDGE,
Proctors.

NOTICE is hereby given that *Ramchunderjee Antajee* Khutree has contracted to sell his dwelling house situate without the Town Walls of Bombay in Dowlutkhanee Oart to *Bapoojee Bhow* Khutree. If any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage or inheritance or otherwise, he, she, or they are requested to make the same known to the purchaser in the abovementioned Oart, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.
Bombay, 1st March 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Cursetjee Bomanjee Khoree* has contracted with *Cawasjee Manockjee Powwalla*, to sell a piece or parcel of ground or land with 2 Bungalows standing thereon, several trees, with their appurtenances, situate in New Town, Assessed N. 83. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to the said purchaser at his house, opposite to the house of *Sorabjee Shapoorjee* Sett thro' the Notice of an Attorney at Law within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 25th February, 1842.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, will be held on Thursday the 10th proximo, within the Bank's Office in the Fort, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of electing a Director, in the room of H. G. GORDON Esq. resigned.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. W. CARGILL,
Secy. and Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th Feb. 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Address to Her Majesty the QUEEN, H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, H. R. H. the DUCHESS OF KENT will be kept open in the TOWN HALL till noon this day.

TONTINE HOTEL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers will be held in the Exchange Rooms, on Thursday the 3d of March, at 3 o'clock P. M. to determine whether or not the period for the expiration of the Tontine, should be altered from 15 years, as fixed at the Meeting held on the 12th February instant, to ten years, as suggested by several Subscribers.

The Committee take this opportunity to notify that it has never been intended that any liability should be incurred by the Subscribers, beyond the amount to their respective subscriptions, their sole object being in the first place to erect and furnish a suitable building for the Hotel, and when that shall be accomplished to procure a proper person or persons who will undertake the management and the whole responsibility of the concern under their Superintendance.

Applications for Shares may be made in the following form.

To the Committee of the Tontine Hotel,
Bombay.

Gentlemen,

I beg to apply for Shares in the Tontine Hotel, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Society, and I herewith remit Rupees being the Instalment thereon of 5 per Cent, or Ten Rupees per Share agreed to at the General Meeting of Subscribers, held on the 12th February 1842.

I remain,
Your's obediently,
(To be post paid.)

The Deed referred to in the Resolutions is in course of preparation, and Powers of Attorney will be forwarded for the signature of Parties at Out-stations.

WILLIAM EAST, of the Firm of WILLIAM EAST AND Co. beg to announce to his Friends and the Public, that it is his intention to open on the 1st Proximo, a House of General Agency, and trusts that the terms on which it is his wish a desire to conduct his business (and which he will be happy to explain personally) will be found such as to ensure him a share of public patronage; his Office will be from the above date, No. 4, Military square.—Bombay, 28th Feb. 1842.

BLACKWELL AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the general meeting of the Creditors of the late firm of Messieurs BLACKWELL and Company, held at the Office of Messieurs CURSETJEE COWASJEE and Company, on the 24th February, pursuant to an advertisement published in the *Bombay Times* newspaper.

It was resolved, that a dividend of 33 per cent should be paid by H. F. OWEN, Esquire the managing Trustee on and after the 15th day of March 1842, to such creditors as have signed the Trust Deed.

And that all debts outstanding after the first day of June next, should be advertised in the public newspapers, and sold by public auction.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.
Bombay, 28th Feb. 1842.

THE BANKRUPTCIES OF
MESSRS. PREVOST RUSTOMJEE & CO
AND
MESSRS. SMITH & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the above estates are requested *forthwith* to pay the same to R. C. WOODS, Esq., the Managing Trustee, at the office of Messrs. JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY SONS & Co., otherwise legal measures will be adopted to enforce payment.

The Trustees take this opportunity of informing the Creditors that every endeavour will be made to bring the above estates to a close and to declare a dividend.

Trustees. { BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
COWASJEE ARDASEER.
R. C. WOODS.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1842.

IN THE PRESS,
THE
PRINCIPLES OF GUJARATE GRAMMAR
COMPRISING.

THE substance of a Gujarate Grammar by GANGADHAR SHASTRE Phadake, and other Pundits connected with the Bombay Elphinstone Native Education Institution.

Translated, Arranged, and briefly Illustrated by
CAPTAIN H. N. RAMSAY,
24TH REGT. N. I.

As only a limited number of Copies of this work will be printed, and may have already been subscribed for, it is particularly requested that intending Subscribers will kindly forward their names to Mr. A. VIEGAS' Circulating Library, without delay.—

PRICE RUPEES FIVE PER COPY.

FOR SALE.

NAVY BILLS at three days sight. Apply to Messrs. BOADEN AND Co., at their Office, opposite the Dock Yard.
Bombay, 1st March 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUGAR FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale, this day the 1st instant, in a Godown near the Cotton Screws of Messrs. Forbes and Co.. about 505 Bags of Sugar on account of the underwriters, landed in a damaged state from the Ship "Charlotte," marked as under
A. M. P. 98 Bags.
C. 368
C. 39 nearly empty.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF COTTON TWIST PIECE GOODS AND CUTLERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO will sell by Public Auction on tomorrow Wednesday the 2d instant, on account of the concerned 42 Bales of White Twist Nos. 18, 20, and 22, and 9 Bales of Orange and Turkey Red Twist, Nos. 30, 40, 48 and 52.

ALSO.—A quantity of fast prints for Ladies Dresses, Grey Long Cloths, Grey Shirtings and Mulls, Cambrics, Velvets and Cutlery, consisting of Pockets and Pruning Knives, Table Sets with spare articles, Penknives &c. made by *Thorp* and *Rogers*.

At 1. P. M. Any horses or Carriages offering.

After which, a quantity of Pine and Berkley Cheese, Wines, &c.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction on tomorrow Wednesday the 2d instant, by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., two SEATS in Christ Church Byculla, the property of the late Dr. WEBBS.

Particulars may be learnt on application to Captain WILLOUGHBY, Executor to the Estate.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale at "Graham's Cottage" Colabah, on the 4th March, a part of the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c. of L. C. C. Rivett, Esq., (changing his Residence) the same consists of Plate and Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Blackwood Drawing, Dining, Bed, and Dressing Room Furniture, Rich Persian and other Carpets, Book Cases, Pendula Clocks, French, China and the usual Cooking Utensils. Also some choice Books.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Friday the 11th March 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Auction at his Residence Colaba, part of the valuable Household Furniture of Capt. W. Lowe, I. N. consisting of Plate, Plated, Glass and Queens Ware, Blackwood, Dining, Drawing, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, an 8 day clock, a handsome Cheval Glass, a case of Shells, Pictures, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Tuesday the 8th instant.

MANTON'S GUNS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have the pleasure to state that they are authorized to reduce the price of the Guns and Pistols, by the above well known maker, 25 per cent. on their present prices, and strongly call the attention of Sportsmen to the same.

FOR SALE.—A pair of Ear-rings, Delhi Paintings on rich chased mountings.
Satin and Silk Stocks and Handkerchiefs of the latest fashions.
Tin Letter Boxes.
Brass and Black mounted Carriage Harness.
Satin Rosettes for Harness.
A Set of Brass Scales.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—A superior made French Billiard Table, in excellent order, with Cues, Maces, Marking Board, Cue Stands, Pool and other Balls spare tips, with other appurtenance complete, if not sold previously will be disposed of in Public Auction on tomorrow Wednesday the 2nd instant.

Also a large Black wood folding screen, nearly new. Price Rs 70.

May be seen at any time at the Mess Room at Colabah.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—A handsome roomy light Britchka in excellent condition. An almost new set of Carriage Harness, by Simpson, Rs. 1800.
Apply to R. FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—A Terrier and a Setter.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday the 14th May 1842, precisely at 11 o'clock P. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize	50 Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.		5500
1 Ditto	20....do.....do.....		2200
1 Ditto	10....do.....do.....		1100
1 Ditto	5....do.....do.....		550
15 Ditto of one each	15....do.....do.....		1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto	15....do.....do.....		1750
60 Do. of ¼ ditto	15....do.....do.....		1750
160 Do. of 1-8th do.	20....do.....do.....		2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83....do.....do.....		9130
1597 Prizes.. Total..	233 Whole Tickets Value		110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.
BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B. Tickets may be had at this office.
Calcutta, 1st March 1842.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co's.
THIRD BOMBAY MINOR LOTTERY'S DRAWING:
MONDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY 1842.

Nos. 157 Prize of two whole Tickets, No. 5306 and 5352.
Nos. 54 ,, one whole Ticket ,, 5305.
Nos. 61 and 67 half Tickets each is No. 5588.
Nos. 108 and 123 ,, ,, ,, 5689.
Nos. 13 35 72 94 Prize of quarter Ticket each is No. 5520.
Nos. 95 104 146 151 ,, ,, ,, 5490.
Nos. 162 169 176 189 ,, ,, ,, 5336
Nos. 5 46 47 48 117 134 140 160 Prizes of one eighth Ticket each is No. 5268.
Nos. 2 3 51 63 103 114 127 135 ,, No. 5125.
,, 11 42 136 170 177 186 187 191 ,, ,, 5123.
,, 14 15 28 34 36 38 50 68 82 90 110 112 120 121 158 190 Prize of one sixteenth each is No. 4968.
Nos. 9 16 21 45 53 57 62 69 71 73 74 75 78 86 87 89 Prize of One Sixteenth each is No. 4967.
Nos. 22 29 30 32 33 92 93 97 101 106 107 122 124 132 137 141 Prize of do. do. is No. 4898.
Nos. 37 41 143 148 159 161 167 174 178 181 182 183 188 192 196 198 Prize of do. do. is No. 4867.

BLANKS.

1 4 6 7 8 10 12 17 18 19 20 23 24 25 26 27 31 39 40 43 44 49 52 55 56 58 59 60 64 65 66 70 76 77 79 80 81 83 84 85 88 91 96 98 99 100 102 105 109 111 113 115 116 118 119 125 126 128 129 130 131 133 138 139 142 144 145 147 149 150 152 153 154 155 156 163 164 165 166 168 171 172 173 175 179 180 184 185 193 194 195 197 199 200.

A Ticket No. 4866 of the last or Tenth Day's Drawing of the First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 for the benefit of all the Blank holders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

24th February 1842.

No. 137. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Major J. Lloyd, dated the 2nd inst. appointed Lieut. Giberne, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Artillery in Scinde, from the date of that office being vacated by Bt. Capt. Hutt, till Lieutenant Erskine, may join, or until further orders.

No 138. The following appointments are made.

Lieut. W. Kenyon, of the 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry to be Brigade Major at Deesa, on the arrival of that Corps at that Station, under the provisions of the G. G. O. 8th May 1834, Page 199, of the 3rd Supplement to the Code of Military Regulations.

Captain Littlewood, of the 9th Regt. N. I. to act as Brigade Major at Deesa, from the 1st instant until Lieut. Kenyon's arrival.

No. 139. Mr. Walter Edward McPherson, is in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No. 140. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as Cadets of Cavalry, and Infantry, and as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadet for the Cavalry to be promoted to Cornet, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.

No. 843 Mr. Francis John Oldfield, date of arrival at Bombay, 12th Feb. 1842.

Infantry.

No. 830 Mr. Frederick George Newnham, do. do.
No. 861 Mr. John Deen Simson, do. do.
No. 865 Mr. James Pitcairn Knowls, do. do.

Medical Establishment.

No. 368 Mr. Henry John Carpenter, do. do

Lieut. S. W. Brown of the 26th Regt. N. I. has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 12th Feb. 1842.
Bombay Castle, 25th Feb. 1842.

No. 141. By a resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 21st instant, Serjeant Hexton of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, has been placed at the disposal of the Military Board, for employment under Captain Malet in superintending the operations of boring for water in the vicinity of Balmeer.

No. 142. Major E. Hallum, of the 10th Regt. N. I. is at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 143. Lieut. S. Turnbull of the Regiment of Artillery, is appointed acting assistant Secretary to the Military Board, vice Cruickshank resigned.
(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

25th February 1842.

I. Instances having recently occurred of deficiences having taken place in the Clothing of the Army, after its leaving the Army Clothing Agents Office, by the bales being so covered again with Dammer as to show no appearance of having been opened. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in view to the protection of the off-reckoning Fund and the Clothing Agency, is pleased to direct that all Clothing Stores when packed and ready for transmisson, are to be weighed by the Agent before being handed over to the Commissariat Department, and that on reaching their destination they are to be correctly weighed in the presence of the committee of Survey, in all practicable cases, and the same noted in the report.

The adoption of this measure will enable the Clothing Board to decide where the loss will fall, when the weight of any Bale is less than when it left the Agents Office, and was received at the Commissariat Department.

2. On occasions when men are invalided and transfered from the Line to the Native Veteran Battalion, Officers Commanding Regiments are required to furnish the following Rolls and certificates to the Officer Commanding that Corps as soon as possible after the transfer of men is notified in General Orders.

1. A Register Roll of Invalids in the usual form, with two additional columns, one shewing the reason why unfit, and the other their character

2. A certificate shewing the date on which the Invalids left the Head Quarters of their Regiment to join the Native Veteran Battalion, or proceeded to Division Head Quarters to appear before the Invaliding commit tee, as the case may be.

3. A certificate specifying the date up to which superior rate of Pay for length of service has been drawn for them in their Regiment or elsewhere.

4. A certificate shewing whether any arrears of Clothing or Half mounting are due, also whether they have any claims whatever, and their nature with the necessary certificates to enable the Officer Commanding Native Vetern Battalion to settle them.

3. Assistant Surgeon C. Black now doing duty at Aden, is directed to proceed to the Presidency.

4. Assistant Surgeon W. R. Demock is directed to Aden as early as practicable for general duty.

5. Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Kennedy to join the 4th Company of Artillery at Aden, on the arrival at that station of Assistant Surgeon Demock.

6. The General Officer Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble an European General Court Martial at Ahmedabad for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

Major General H. A. Willis will sit as President, and Captain R. M. Hughes Deputy Judge Advocate General will conduct the proceedings, to whom lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the court.

8. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

2nd Eur. Lt. Infy.—Lieutenant C. E. W. Hervey from 25th February to 27th April, to proceed to the Southern Mahratta Country, on most urgent private affairs.

Staff.—Lieutenant W. H. Godfrey from 1st to 31st March, to remain at the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

26th February 1842.

1. Ensign W. E. McPherson, lately admitted to the service, is attached to do duty with the 5th Regt. N. I. and directed to join.

2. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major Hebbert, dated 6th Oct. 1841 directing Surgeon McAndrew, H. M. 40th Regt. to afford Medical aid to the 3d company 1st Battn. of Artillery, on their march to Candalaar, or until further orders.

An order by Captain Woodburn, dated 20th Dec. 1841, directing Assistant Surgeon Wright, to afford Medical aid to the company of H. M. 41st Regiment and Detachment Poona Auxiliary Horse proceeding to Quetta.

28th February 1842.

1. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major General P. Delamotte, C. B., dated Belgaum 22d instant, appointing Surgeon Doig, to the medical charge of the A company 1st Battn. Madras Artillery, until further orders.

An order by Major General R. A. Willis, dated Baroda, 23d instant, appointing Surgeon Taylor 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, to the medical charge of the 9th Regt. N. I on the departure from Deesa, of Assistant Surgeon Allender, until the arrival of that station of Assistant Surgeon Hudson, or until further orders.

2d. The undermentioned 1st class Hospital Establishment, are attached to the Wing of H. M. 22d Regt. proceeding to Scinde, from the date of its departure from Poona.

Assist. Apothecary J. M. De Souza.
Do. do. G. Warner.
2d Grade Apprentice J. R. Gonsalvez.

3. Assist. Apothecary Lewis George, is attached to the 2d Battn. of Artillery.

4. 1st Hospital Assist. Anoop Sing, lately transferred from the Civil Department, is attached to the 24th Regt. N. I. and directed to join forthwith.

5. Probationer Ballia is promoted to 2d Grade Apprentice, and attached to the Hospital of the 13th Regt. N. I.

6. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

3d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. S. Young, from 1st to 31st March, on medical certificate to proceed to Mahableshwar.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Feb 24th Barque Futhul Curim, Hajee Husson, Naquedah from Calcutta, 11th January 1842.
Passengers.—6 Natives.

Do. Barque Lanarkshire, John Carmichael, Master, from Greenock 12th Sept. 1841.

Do. 25th Barque Francis Spright, T. Winn, Master, from London 19th Sept. 1841.

Do 26th Ship Stratheden, H. J. Wolfe, Master from Sydney, New South Wales 6th November 1841; Galle, and Columbo.

Passengers.—F. Shaw, late Chief Mate, Lieut. Bourner, H. M. 17th Foot.

Do. do. The East India Company's Pattimar Bhima Moosjee Peerbhoy, Native Commander, from Vingorla.

Do. Do. Barque Sir H. Compton, F. S. Boulton, Master from China, Macao 19th and Singapore 29th January 1842.

Passengers.—P. F. Robertson Esq. T. Wildredge Esq. Thos. Rees Esq. C. McKaulay Esq. Captain D'Eyncourt R. N.

Do. Do. Ship James Moran, D. Ferguson, Master from Sydney, 27th November 1841.

Passenger—Captain Tucker, of the 2d European Bombay Regt. L. I.

Do. do. The Hon'ble Company's Iron Steamer Indus, Mr. A. Newman, Acting Master from Karrachie.

Passengers.—20 Women, 11 children, of the Gun Lascars 2d Battalion Artillery, 2 Tent Lascars, 1 Dooly Bearer, of H. M. 41st Regt.

Do. 27th. Barque Rachel, George Scott, Master from London, left Downs on the 2d Nov. 1841.

Passengers.—T. A. Cooke, Engineers, William King, Pensioner, Elizabeth King, Thos Henry Simmons.

Do. do. Ship Carnatic, Charles Cunningham, master, from Greenock, 27th Oct. 1841.

Do. do. Ship Lancaster, J. Jefferson, Master, from Liverpool 6th October, Madeira 27th Nov. and Cape of Good Hope 21st Dec. 1841.

Do. do. The Hon'ble Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Mr. A. Read, Acting Master from Karrachie, 22d February 1842.

Do. do. The Ceylon Government Steamer Seaforth, Geo. Stewart Esq. from Columbo 21st February, and Cochin 23d Feb. 1842.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht and Infant, Miss Isabella Campbell, Mr. and Miss Llewelyn, Mr. Chadwick, Lieut. Venour, 18th Royal Irish, Mr. Blackwell, one European, and 2 Native Servants.

Do. 28. Barque Futtay Hulbaree, Hajee Dawood. Nacquedah, from Coast Sumatra.

Passengers.—15 Natives.

Do. do. Ship Vansittart, W. A. Lemon, Master, from China 3rd, Singapore 18th January and Cochin 11th Feb. 1842.

Passengers.—Mrs. Lemon and 2 Children, Captain Larkins, Capt. D'Eyncourt, Herjee Rustomjee Esq. Manockjee Pestonjee Esq. Senhor Fernandes, 12 Parsee Merchants, 9 Parsee Servants.

Departures.

Feb. 24th. The East India Company's Sloop of War Coote, J. P. Porter Esq. Commanding to Karrack.

Do. 25. Ship Alexander Grant, A. Thomson, Master to Liverpool.

Passengers.—W. Hynes, N. Hynes.

Do. 27. The East India Company's Pattamar Pownah, Hoossan Khawn Syrang, to sea.

Do. do. Iron Steamer Sir Jas. R. Carnac, to Surat.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Steamer Victoria	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Mar
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	despatch
Glasgow	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	4th Mar
Adam Lodge	Gisberno Menzies & co	Liverpool	despatch
Lady Lilford	Foster & co	Liverpool	15th Mar
Margaret Pollock	W. Elsam & co	Liverpool	
	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Corsar	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	China	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen Milne & co	China	15th Mar
William Pervie	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	15th Mar
Devonport	Frith & co	China	despatch
Ruparel	Furdoonjee Limjee	China	
Herald	McVicar Burn & co	China	
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co	China	
Intrinsic	W. & T Edmond & co	China	despatch
Token	Forbes & co	China	despatch
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co	China	despatch
China	Forbes & co	China	despatch
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicajee & co	China	
Margaret		China	
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co	China	
Friends	Daood Cassoon	Singapore	
Regina	Viecajee Merjee	Calcutta	
Victoria			
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co		
Caledonia	Viecajee Mherjee		
Colchester	Remington & co		
Wave	Remington & co		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Agnada	Foster & co		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co		
Cornwallis	K. Motlebund		
Corra	Gillanders Ewart & co		
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormarjee		
David Clark	Ritchee Steuart & co		
Tweed	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Chieftain	McG. Browrigg & co		
Stratheden	D. & M. Pestonjee		
James Moran	Skinner & co		
Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Francis Spaight	Foster & co		
Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell		
Lanarkshire	Campbell Miller & co		
Carnatic	W. Nicol & co		
Vansittart			
Sir H Compton	Aga M Rahim		

H. C. Steamers		Atalanta
		Hugh Lindsay
		Victoria
		Auckland
		Cleopatra.
		Zenobia
		Indus.
H. C. Brig		Tapteo
" "		Tender Cardiea
" " Sloop		Elphinstone
" " Schooner.		Emily
" " "		Mahi
" " "		Maldiva
" " Cutter		Norbuddah
" " E. Ship Hastings		

Ceylon Govt. steamer Seaforth.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL AT KEDGEREE.

Feb. 12th—H. M. Ship Calliope, A. L. Kuper, from Moulmein, 2d February, English Ship Kandiere, H. Rogers, from Newcastle, 9th September: English Barque Stalkart, A. R. Dixson, from Moulmein 31st January and English Barque Sophia, Nacoda, from Bombay 21st December and Allepee 1st January.

Do. 14th.—English Barque Nestor, Wm. Crawford, from the Mauritius 29th Dec: English Barque Francis Burn, L. Edington, from Liverpool 23d September: French Barque Francis Honore, Godfry, from Bourbon 29th Dec.

English Barque Pessenger, T. Watson, from Singapore 18th and Malacca 19th Jan.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per H. M. S. Calliope from Moulmein—Captain Soulston, H. M. 63d regiment; D. McAdam, esq, H. M. 49th regt.; and J. H. McArthur, esq.

Per Stalkart from Moulmein—Mr. Wm. Howe, mariner.

Per Francis Burn, from London—Mr. and mrs. Medham and master C. Medham.

REMARKS.

By the Passenger—The Viscount Melbourne lost in the China Seas. The crew took the boats, were attacked by pirates, and reports one man shot. Part of the crew arrived the day the Passenger arrived at Singapore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15. Brig Vectis, Richard Quinton, from Point de Galle, 30th January.

Do. 16, Barque Indian Queen, J. D. Shreeve, from Bombay 5th and Colombo 28th January.

Passengers.—Seven Native horsekeepers.

Do. 18. Ship Ayrshire, Charles Barker, from Sydney 13th December 1841.—Spoke to Marchioness of Bute bound to Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17. Ship John Line, John Brodie, to the Cape and London—Passengers for the Cape, Lieuts. Patch 8th and Donaldson 50th Regt. N. I. For London, Mesdames Hitchins, Noble, Heyne, Reece, Cameron, Roepstorff, O'Brian and Shaw, Major General Jackson, Paternoster Esq. Lieut. Col. Wright, Captain Cameron H. M. 4th Regt. L. Roepstorff Esq. H. Kennet Esq. Quarter Master O'Brien H. M. 39th and J. B. Shaw Esq.—Children, 3 misses Noble, 2 Misses Heyne, Miss Reece, Miss O'Brien, and 2 misses Shaw.

Do. Barque Amelia, Charles Dabby, to the Northern Ports.

Passengers.—Mrs. Cheape, H. Cheape Esq. M. D. J. Alleyne Esq. Lieut. J. P. Fry and Serjeant Ankley.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

Feb. 24th Capt. J. E. Parsons, 11th Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.
Do. 28th Capt. J. Sinclair, Artillery from Poonah.
Do. Do. Capt. C. Ovan, 1st Lancers, from Deesa.
Do. Do. Captain J. Hobson, 1st B. E. R.t from Poonah.

Departures.

Feb. 25th. Lieut. Chas. Hervy 2d E. Lt. I. to Vingorla.
Do. Do. Lieut. H. Rudd, Comg. Poona Police Corps to Tannah.
Do 26th Assist. Surgeon Ed. Mahapp, to Ahmedabad.
Do. 27th Capt. W. Knipe, 17th Rt. N. I. to Tannah.
Do. Do. Capt. Rawlinson, 1st E. Rt. to Ahmedabad.
Do. Do. Lieut. and Adjt. A. Vaillant, 9th Rt. N. I. to Deesa.
Do. do. Major R. M. M. Cooke, 19th Rt. Native Infantry to Tannah.
Do. do. Ensign C. W. Walker, 5th Lt. I. to Poonah.
Do. 28th Capt. Sibbald 34th Rt. M. Lt. I. to Mangalore.
Do. do. Lieut. Col. Fredk. Hickes, 2d Gr. Rt. to Sattara.
March 1.—Lieut. J. Bedford, 2d Gr. Rt. to England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At "the Wilderness" on the 28th ultimo the lady of Lieut. Cruickchank of the Engineer Corps of a son.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Bogwangoluh, on the 9th Feb. mrs. charles Rose, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 12th Feb. the lady of the late Theophilus Lloyd, esq. of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, on Tuesday the 8th February by the Senior chaplain, mr. Thomas William Bartlett, to miss Diana, fourth daughter of Ambrose Mercado, esq. of the presidency pay office.

At Dacca, on the 8th Feb. A. S. O. Donaldson, esq. 45th regt. N. I. (late of H. M. 29th regt.) to Eliza, only daughter of J. H. Wagentreiber, esq. of Dacca.

At Hissar, on the 31st Jan. at the residence of A. A. McAnally, esq. civil surgeon, by the revd. H. A. Loveday, mr. Edwin Colbard Smith, clerk in collector's office, Hissar, to miss Mary Anne Durant, second daughter of mrs. Jemina Durant.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the morning of Friday the 11th Feb. in the 26th year of his age, mr. P. Smith.

At Calcutta, on the 13th Feb. mr. Jos. Morton, of the ship Zemindar.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At Vizagapatam, on the 9th February, by Special Licence, Mr. William Sloan of the Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, to Miss Jane Eames.

BIRTHS.

At Trinchinopoly on the 13th instant, the wife of Mr. Wm. Gordon, of a son.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 8th February, the lady of W. B. Thompson, Esq., Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Narsingapooram, on the 14th instant, the wife of Mr. Charles Smith, of a Daughter.

At Vizianagram, on the 1st February 1842, the lady of Surgeon G. Thompson, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Vepery, on the 12th instant, Isabell Jamima, the infant Daughter of Mr. George Claudius, aged 5 months and 20 days.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, RECD. IN FEB. 1842.

Doctor W. Leggett	Rs. 20
Mrs. Mainwaring	20
D. A Blane, Esq. 2d Donation	200
Brigadier T. Valiant	50
Mr. J. Sprague	30
A. Macdonald	10
The Rt. Revd. The Lord Bishop	50
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq.	500
The Hon'ble S. Marriott Esq.	20
Rupees.	900

A Hoondie from Môr Shastree of Rajcote for 50 Rs. is to hand.

Donations of Serviceable wearing apparel from H. G. Gordon Esq. (as Execr. of the late E. Gordon Munroe, Esq.) J. C. Stewart, Esq. and an Anonymous Friend are thankfully acknowledged.

The usual Monthly Meeting will take place at 7 A. M. on Friday the 4th instant in the Society's Dhurmsala Byculla.

D. GILDER,—Secy.

Bombay, 1st March, 1842.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—You will highly oblige the community of the Conkan by publishing in your next issue, copy of an address presented to Henry Young Esq. Deputy Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, as also copy of a reply from that excellent and ever-esteemed Gentleman, to the Merchants and others of the Conkan. This address was presented at Tanna on the 23rd Instant, by a large number of respectable Natives in the Cutcherry.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A NATIVE OF TANNA.

26th Feb. 1842.

To HENRY YOUNG, Esquire.

Deputy Collector of Continental Customs and Excise,
Konkun.

SIR,—The humble address of the Merchants and others of the Concan.

On the occasion of your approaching departure for your Native country to enjoy for a season a relaxation from your arduous duties in this our land, we esteem it a duty publicly to attest that while we cannot speak against the step you are about to take, being fraught as it is with innumerable sources of happiness to yourself and family; we view it as a matter of deep regret to us, that we should at all be deprived of the services of an Officer who is so peculiarly qualified to do justice to the important department over which you preside. Now is our time and opportunity to ackowledge that we have highly appreciated your character as a public Officer, your anxiety to do justice to your Honorable Masters and those you were placed over, as far as that was possible without compromising the interests of either, your ardent disposition to root out abuses and to shut up sources of illicit commerce operating to the prejudice of the fair trader, your urbanity towards those who had occasion to approach you. Your condescension to all.

Other than this we know no medium through which we might convey to you our earnest assurances of esteem and respect, we therefore most gladly avail ourselves of it. Not only to offer you this tribute of our regard, but to express an eager hope that after your term of absence shall expire you may again be given to us to watch over our weal.

In doing so, we bid you farewell; we fervently desire all blessings may attend you; that you may live long to partake in the administration of this country, wherever you preside do to the people as you have done to us and you will not fail of a grateful reward.

We remain Sir, your most obedient and obliged servants,

Signed by upwards of 820 individuals.

Tannah, 23d Feb. 1842.

Mr. H. Young's reply to the above.

TO THE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS OF THE CONKAN.

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me sincere gratification to receive at your hand the testimony which your address affords of your good will and esteem. I cannot flatter myself that my merits are at all proportionate to the encomium you have bestowed upon me, but I feel assured nevertheless from the terms of your address, that my endeavours to promote fair trade, and to maintain strict impartiality and justice in my official intercourse with you have been appreciated.

In return for the good wishes which you have given me, I beg to assure you that no one can feel a more sincere desire than myself in your welfare, and the prosperity of the commerce in which you are engaged. It has been my duty for 10 years to carry out as a subordinate agent, the plans formed by Government for the development of the commercial resources of these districts, and I have watched with real pleasure the gradual extension of trade in the ports under my charge. For I feel confident that through her commerce, protected by British Laws and British Arms, and sustained by Native Capital and Native Enterprize, India is destined ere long to regain that preeminence as a commercial Nation which we know her to have possessed in remote ages. In now taking a temporary leave of the country, I anticipate the steady progress of this advancement, and hope on my return to find that you have all reaped largely of those substantial advantages which infallibly accompany the combined progress of commerce and civilization.

There are many Gentlemen who have honored me with their presence on this occasion who though not officially connected with me, I am proud to call my friends and acquaintance. I have to thank all for the mode in which they have expressed their feelings towards me, and I look forward with pleasure to a renewal of my intercourse with them on my return to this country.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. YOUNG,

Deputy Collector Continental Customs and Excise.

Tannah, 23d Feb. 1842.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1842.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 19th ultimo. The *Englishman* states that most of the females of Ukhbar Khan's family as also two of his sons, are in the power of the British at Loodianah. Her Majesty's ship *Calliope* arrived at Calcutta on the 14th ultimo. She brings intelligence from Moulmein to 2nd January. All was then quiet at that place. Cholera appears to be very prevalent amongst the native population of Calcutta. During the month of January two hundred and fifty four Mahomedans, and one thousand one hundred and nineteen Hindoos were attacked by the disease. The Commander in Chief has issued a general order intimating that the Governor General disapproves of Officers, holding political or staff appointments, volunteering their services when the regiments to which they belong are ordered to take the field. The practice is to be discontinued. Whenever an officer's services are specially required he will be ordered to join his corps.

Madras papers to the 19th ultimo have arrived. The *Spectator* states that the ill-feeling lately existing amongst the Native troops at Secunderabad has been allayed. Those who have not been made prisoners have returned to their duty.

We have received per *Seaforth* copies of the *Ceylon Herald* to the 18th February. They contain no intelligence of importance.

In our extracts from the *Singapore Free Press* of the 20th January will be found an account of the loss of the *Viscount Melbourne*. She was wrecked on the 4th January on the Luconia shoal in the China Sea.

The following is a list of the passengers who will proceed this evening by the Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Victoria* to Suez.

Mrs. Gordon, and 2 Children.	Mr. LeBas.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Martin and Child.	Madame Barrott and Child.
Mrs. Vibart, and 3 Children.	Lieut. Colonel Cavaye.
John Vibart Esq.	W. Bell Esq.
Mr. and Mrs. Young and 4 Children.	Capt. Pearson.
Mrs. Courteny and 2 Children	G. Pollexfen Esq.
Mrs. Stack and 2 do.	J. Brown Esq
Major and Mrs. W. Sterling and 1 Child.	J. Rogers Esq.
George S. King Esq.	Lieut. J. Bedford.
Captain and Mrs. Fair and 3 Children.	Lieut. Jones.
H. Gordon Esq.	Ensign Finley.
Mrs. Major Outram and Child.	Mount. Barrot.
Mrs. Henderson.	Major Forbes.
Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Home.	E. B. Mills Esq.
Mrs. Stewart.	John Patterson Esq.
Mr. J. C. Stewart.	Capt. H. P. Laurence and Child.
	Mr. Ignacio de Silva.
	Lieut. R. Layard.
	Capt. D'Eyncourt.
	P. F. Robertson Esq.

The following parties have engaged their passage by the Steamer of the 1st April.

Mrs. Montgomery.	Major H. C. Cotton.
Mrs. Col. Manson.	G. J. Morris Esq.
Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Campbell, M. C. S.	Mrs. Major Carpenter and Child.
Mrs Pottinger.	Capt. and Mrs. Roberts.
Mrs. Parson.	Lieut. and Mrs. Eastwick.
A. Child, aged 5 years son of Mr. Wroughton M. C. S.	Major Osborne.
Capt. and Mrs. Ord.	J Llewelyn Esq.
Miss Richards.	Col. Joaquim Joseph Saviour Henry, and Lady.
Capt. and Mrs. Prescott and one child.	Capt. Young.
Mrs. Major Osborne, and 2 children.	Capt. Rutherford.
Col Paty.	Mr. S. Brooking.
Mrs. Boaden, Miss Boaden and Child.	Mr. A. Gouger.

The Overland Mail for despatch to Suez by the Honorable Company's Steamer *Cleopatra* will be closed at the Post Office at 3 P. M. An after packet will be kept open until 5 o'clock.

With this day's paper we circulate rough ground plans of Cabul and Jellalabad: copies of which have also been furnished to subscribers to our overland summary.

By the *Sir Herbert Compton* we have received to intelligence from Macao to the 17th January. Letters have been received from Chusan to the 24th December, and from Amoy to the 2d January. All was then quiet at those places. There appears to be no probability of either the Admiral or Plenipotentiary visiting Honkong for some time, although it was once fully expected that either one or other of them would have done so, for the purpose of instituting operations for destroying the new works, which in defiance of the treaty of Canton, the Chinese have been throwing up on all the approaches to the city. It appears that the Mandarins are assisted in planning the fortifications by three European Engineers whose names would lead us to suppose that they are either Dutch or Germans. The new forts are said to be laid out with much skill, and to be capable of offering serious obstruction to the passage of shipping. The Chinese have moreover blocked up most of the channels by sinking large boats in them. With very little addition to the impediments already existing, the upper bar will be impassable to ships of any size. It is generally admitted that a second attack on the city of Canton must ere long be made, and that it will be attended with much greater difficulty and loss of life than on the former occasion. Junks are continually being seized and brought into Hongkong by the British cruizers. Many have been confiscated and sold for the benefit of the captors.

The whole of that portion of the *Madagascar's* crew who are known to have landed on the shores of China have been released. It appears that the vessel was destroyed by fire. She blew up shortly after the boats quitted her.

By the most recent information from Afghanistan, the statement of Sir W. MacNaghten having been shot by Ukhbar Khan, appears to have been incorrect. The accounts that we have received all agree in their more important features, but contain numerous discrepancies as to the details of the late disastrous events. It would now appear that the following for which we are mainly indebted to the *Delhi Gazette* is the correct version, of the Cabul insurrection and it's results.

On the 2nd November when the insurrection broke out in the city, Sir Alexander Burnes and several other officers were killed. The envoy despatched an officer to Shah Soojah, and obtained permission from His Majesty for Brigadier Shelton with two regiments and a troop of Artillery to occupy the citadel or Bala Hissar. This having been effected, the artillery immediately commenced throwing shells into the town. On the 3rd November, the insurgents succeeded in capturing a small fort, containing nearly all the commissariat stores. Only two day's grain for the native troops could be found in the cantonment. Another fort containing a commissariat depot was taken by the rebels after a gallant defence of three days. Captain Mackenzie, who commanded it's small garrison, succeeded in evacuating it, after all their ammunition had been expended, and bringing his men to head quarters under cover of the night. Repeated skirmishing continued for several days. Some small forts, were recaptured and a little grain obtained. Still the supply of provisions was totally inadequate, and the numbers of the troops materially diminished in repelling the incessant attacks of the insurgents. It was at length found necessary to recall Brigadier Shelton and the Queen's 44th Foot from the Bala Hissar to the Cantonment. The troops, from the want of food and being kept so long on the defensive, became despondent. Captain Conolly strongly recommended the concentration of the force in the Bala Hissar. Sir William MacNaghten was of the same opinion. The military authorities however declared that the troops were so dispirited, that they could not be depended upon, to fight their way from the camp to the citadel, which our readers will perceive from the accompanying plan is a distance of about two miles. At last the 54th Bengal Native Infantry were withdrawn from the Bala Hissar. Now it certainly appears extraordinary that a single native Corps could make their way from the citadel to the camp; and yet that a Queen's regiment, and several native corps could not be depended upon to make their way from the camp to the citadel. We must come to the conclusion, that the Commander was more to blame than the soldiery, and that there is good reason for entertaining the opinion, now so generally prevalent in India; that the destruction of the force might certainly have been prevented, and perhaps the insurrection quelled, had Major General Elphinstone been possessed of the requisite nerve and ability. We are sorry to write in such terms of a veteran officer who, we know, has distinguished himself on previous occasions, but the truth must be told, however painful it may be. Indeed the fault rests more with those who selected him for employment, than with the General himself. The mischief originates in that mistaken spirit of economy which, for the sake of saving a few thousands annually, retards promotion, and makes the list of Major Generals to consist of men whose age and consequent infirmities render them more fit for a seat at their fire sides than to superintend an ordinary review in their native clime: much less to command large bodies of troops in a distant land where they may be required to direct warlike operations at a moment's notice.

During November and the early part of December, a scanty supply of grain was obtained, from time to time, by enormous bribes. At length this precarious and costly mode of supplying the troops seemed about to fail. In the mean time many conferences between the Envoy and the Chiefs took place beyond the cantonment. Terms had been proposed by both parties and the 23rd December was fixed on for coming to a final settlement. On the morning of that day Sir William accompanied by Captains Lawrence, Mackenzie and Trevor proceeded to the place of conference. They had scarcely taken their seats, when all were seized. The three officers were bound and placed on horseback behind Afghans. Trevor is said to have fallen. It is certain that he was cut to pieces by the bystanders. The envoy refused to mount and shared the same fate. Captains Lawrence and Mackenzie were detained as prisoners until the 28th December, when they were released, and returned to the cantonment. This account certainly relieves Ukhbar Khan from the odium of having slain the Envoy with his own hand, but it by no means clears him from the charge of treachery. It is evident that the detention, if not the death of Sir William Macnaghten, was contemplated, and that he was lured to the conference under false pretences.

Subsequent to the death of the Envoy, negociations were carried on by Major Pottinger. A treaty was at length concluded by him and Major General Elphinstone on the one part, and the Afghan chiefs, including Ukhbar Khan, on the other. The most important article appears to have provided for the entire evacuation of Afghanistan by the British troops whether stationed at Cabul, Jellalabad, Ghuzni or Candahar the Afghan chiefs guaranteeing them an unmolested passage to the frontier.

In pursuance with this convention, the British Troops quitted their camp on the 6th January. The rear guard was immediately attacked. An officer of the 5th Cavalry named Hardyman and a few men were killed. At this time there was snow a foot deep on the ground. On the 7th, the force moved to Bareekhur, the rear guard being warmly engaged the whole way. During this day's march three mountain guns were captured by the enemy. On the morning of the 8th January, the British Camp was entirely surrounded by the insurgents. A communication was then opened with Ukhbar Khan, who during the whole time appears, with consummate treachery, to have been pretending friendship, whilst he was in reality directing the movements of the enemy. He blamed the English leaders for leaving their cantonment at Cabul before he had provided a sufficient escort, but offered to restrain the Afghans, if hostages were given by the British as security for their not moving beyond Tezein until after General Sale had quitted Jellalabad. It is evident that the wily chief dreaded the junction of the two forces. Major Pottinger with Captains Lawrence and Mackenzie became hostages and the troops proceeded to Khoord Cabul. This day's march was a scene of continual slaughter. On the 9th, Ukhbar Khan who had followed with the hostages *lamented* his *inability* to restrain the Ghilzies, but offered to protect the ladies if they would put themselves under his charge. The offer was accepted. Those ladies, who had husbands with the force, were accompanied by them. A halt of one or two days seems to have taken place at Khoord Cabul. Ukhbar Khan with the hostages, the ladies and their husbands then followed the Troops, who moved towards Jugdulluck. Here the remaining ammunition amounted to only thirty rounds per man. An attempt was made to negociate with the Ghilzees; and Ukhbar Khan, under pretence of assisting them, requested Major General Elphinstone and Brigadier Shelton to come to him. The request was complied with. Whether force was used to prevent these officers returning to their men, we know not. It is most probable that such was the case. At all events the eyes of Major General Elphinstone, who appears to have been duped with great facility, were at length opened to the faithlessness of his opponents. He managed towards evening to send a note to Brigadier Anquetil, who had been left in command, stating that further treachery was meditated. The troops shortly afterwards got into motion. The sepoys, rendered helpless by cold, became an easy prey. The remnant of Her Majesty's 44th for some time held the enemy at bay, but at length became unmanageable. All ranks made a rush towards Jellalabad. Only *one European* reached it, a Dr. Bryden of the Bengal army who brought the first intelligence of the disaster. Three natives came in some days afterwards. These four persons, with the exception of those few who were in the enemy's hands as hostages, &c. prior to the move from Jugdulluck, and about forty or fifty who were subsequently made prisoners, are the only survivors of a force consisting of about five thousand officers and soldiers with an equal number of camp followers.

We learn by the arrival of the *Lancaster* from the Cape, that the *Edinburgh* bound to this port with troops left Table bay on the 21st December. She appears to be a very bad sailer, which may account for her not having yet arrived at Bombay. The number of persons on board, may have also contributed to the farther delay of her arrival, as it is likely that on their account, she may have been compelled to touch at some port for water.

Congratulatory Addresses to Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent in reference to the birth of the Prince of Wales were adopted at the public meeting at the Town Hall on Friday last. The following is a report of the proceedings.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

At a General Meeting of the European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay held this day pursuant to notice at the Town Hall, the Sheriff having opened the Meeting by reading the requisition addressed to him, it was proposed by Colonel Valiant seconded by H. Fawcett Esq. that the Sheriff, be requested to take the chair, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

1st. Proposed by H. Fawcett, Esq., seconded by Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.

That the following loyal and dutiful Addresses to Her Majesty the Queen, and H. R. H. Prince Albert, on the birth of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, be adopted by this Meeting, and be laid upon the table in the Town Hall, for the signatures of the European and Native Inhabitants, till the evening of Monday next, the 28th instant.

2nd. Proposed by General Valiant, seconded by Cursetjee Jamsetjee.

That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to hand the addresses to the Secretary to Government, with a request that, with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, they may be forwarded by the steamer of the 1st proximo, with the Government despatches, for the purpose of being presented to Her Majesty, and H. R. H. Prince Albert, through the Rt. Hon'ble the President of the Board of Controul.

3rd. Proposed by Col. Dunsterville, seconded by H Fawcett, Esq.

That an address be also sent to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, expressive of our congratulations on this joyful occasion.

4th. Proposed by P. W. LeGeyt, Esq., seconded by Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.

That our thanks be given to J. L. Johnson, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay, for his readiness in complying with the wishes of the Inhabitants of Bombay, in convening this meeting.

5th. Proposed by Col. J. H. Dunsterville, seconded by Mahomed Jaffer, Esq.

That our thanks are due to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Loyal and dutiful address of the Inhabitants, European and Native, of the Town and Island of Bombay, in the East Indies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

We, your Majesty's dutiful and affectionate subjects and servants, humbly and respectfully approach your Majesty, to tender our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the birth of an Heir Apparent to the British throne, and on the happy restoration of your Majesty to health—an event so auspicious and so deeply interesting to every subject in the wide expanse of your Majesty's dominions, as the birth of a Prince to perpetuate your Majesty's illustrious house in the direct line of succession, has filled our hearts with the most grateful sentiments of the Divine Goodness, and, in the august infant thus early granted to our wishes, and already the tenderest object of your affections and of our hopes, we hail the pledge not only of your Majesty's domestic happiness, but the lasting security of your Majesty's throne and the time-honoured institutions of the British Monarchy.

That your Majesty may be long spared to direct the destinies of this Mighty Empire, in the uninterrupted enjoyment of health, of national prosperity, and of external peace, is the constant prayer of your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects and servants.

Bombay, February 1842.

To His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMANUEL, Prince of Saxe Cobourgh and Gotha, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, European and Native Inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay, in the East Indies, most respectfully approach your Royal Highness, with the expression of our sincere congratulation on an event so gratifying as the birth of an Heir Apparent to the throne of Great Britain, and the happy restoration of Her Majesty's health.

We assure your Royal Highness, that it is our earnest prayer that you may be long spared to participate in the increased domestic happiness of Her Majesty, and to witness her rule over the hearts of a loyal, prosperous, and contented people.

Bombay, February 1842.

To Her Royal Highness The DUCHESS OF KENT.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS.

We, the undersigned, European and Native Inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay, in the East Indies, beg to approach your Royal Highness with the expression of our sincere and hearty congratulations on the recent happy event, on the birth of an Heir to the British Crown, and the restoration of Her Gracious Majesty to health, feeling assured that to none can they be sources of deeper joy and gratification than to your Royal Highness.

We pray that your Royal Highness's life may be prolonged to witness the reward of your maternal care in watching over the early days of our beloved and gracious Queen, in her domestic happiness and lengthened reign over a happy and loyal people.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

For the Month of February.

PROMOTIONS.

Capt. C. Threshie, is promoted, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

To be Colonels by Brevet.

Lieutenant colonel J. Gibbon, of the Bombay Infantry, lieutenant colonel John Henry, of the Madras Infantry, and lieutenant colonel S. Hughes, C. B. of the Bombay Infantry. To stand above colonel M. C. Webber, of the Bengal Infantry.

To be Major General by Brevet.

Lieut. Col. T. Morgan, 1st European Regt.
" D. Barr, 22d Regt. N. I.
" F. Farquharson, 1st Gr. Regt. N. I.
" F. Roome, 9th Regt. N. I.
" Sir H. Pottinger, Bart. 19th Regt. N. I.

The following promotions are accordingly made.

Infantry.

Senior Major H. G. Roberts to be lieutenant colonel.
Senior Major W. Cavaye to be lieutenant colonel.
Senior Major D. Forbes to be lieutenant colonel.
Senior Major H. Sandwith to be lieutenant colonel.
Senior Major J. T. Osburne to be lieutenant colonel.

1st European Regiment Right Wing.

Captain (Brevet Major) C. Hagart to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet captain) T. G. Fraser to be captain, and Ensign W. S. Furneaux to be Lieutenant.

2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Captain W. Rollings to be Major, and Lieutenant P. W. Clarke to be captain.

Adjustment of Rank.

Lieutenant J. Alexander to take rank.

Promotion.

Ensign W. F. Leeson to be Lieutenant.

8th Regiment N. I.

Captain W. J. Brown to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet captain) A. Thomas to be captain, and Ensign D. H. Jameson to be Lieutenant.

13th Regiment N. I.

Captain E. W. Kennett to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet captain) G. Sparrow to be captain, Ensign D. J. St. Clair to be Lieutenant.

21st Regiment N. I.

Captain (Brevet Major) W. Wyllie to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet captain) J. S. Stevens to be captain, and Ensign C. A. Moyle to be lieut.

Cornet T. A. Mackenzie 3d L. C. to be Lieutenant.

The Brevet Rank of captain is assigned to captain H. Berthon of the Engineers.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. J. B. Woosnam to be Adjutant to the Golundauze Battalion.

Lieut. G. B. Sealy to be Qr. Mr. and Intr. to the Golundauze Batt.

Lieut. D. Erskine to be Adjt. and Qr. Mr. to the Artillery in Scinde.

Surgeon R. Wight, Sen. Medical officer serving with the Troops in Scinde is appointed to officiate as Supg. Surg. of the Scinde Field Force.

Asst. Surg. A. Wright, 25th N. I. to the Medical charge of the Staff at Quetta, and Asst. Sur. Davidson, M. D. to that of the company of H. M. 41st Regt.

Capt. J. G. Fraser, 1st Eur. Regt to act as 2nd in command of the Poona Auxiliary Horse.

Asst. Sur. Baxter to assume Medical charge of the 1st Troop Horse Artillery and also to afford Medical aid to the 3d L. C.

Sur. Patch to proceed to Seebee and resume Medical charge of the 21st N. I.

Asst. Sur. D. Davies, 7th N. I. to assume Medical charge of the staff, Artillery and 26th N. I.

Asst. Sur. W. Neilson to receive Medical charge of the 2d L. C.

Asst. Sur. W. R. Demock is directed to do duty at the presidency under the Supg. Surgeon P. D. A.

Asst. Sur. Hosken is appointed to the Medical charge of the Head Quarters of the 18th N. I.

The services of capt. J. Anderson, 17th N. I. who was deputed to survey a portion of the Nerbudda River, are placed at the disposal of H. E. the Comr. in Chief for Regimental duty.

Asst. Sur. Mapleton, H. M. 40th Regt. to afford Medical aid to the Head Quarter Wing 8th N. I.

Asst. Surgeon G. Ellis, attached to H. M. 22d Regt. to receive Medical charge of the 2d and 3d Troop Horse Artillery.

Surgeon A. J. Montefiore, 1st L. C. in Medical charge of the Brigade Staff.

Surgeon J. Colquhoun M. D. 1st L. C. to afford Medical aid to the staff and details at Sholapore.

Lieut. Stock, 23d L. I. to receive charge of the office of Comt. Agent at Bhooj.

Ensign J. Hunter of the 4th N. I. (Rifle corps) has been appointed an Asst. Magistrate in the Candeish collectorate and to act as Adjt. of the Candeish Bheel corps.

Lieut. A. P. Kemball, Artillery, has been appointed to officiate as Asst. to the Rresident in the Persian Gulf.

Capt. G. Fulljames, 25th N. I. is appointed commandant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse.

Asst. Surg. G. M. Ogilvie to receive Medical charge of the sick and left wing 15th N. I. at Kurrachee.

The services of captain J. Sinclair, comy. of ordnance Poona Division are placed at the disposal of H. E. the Comr. in Chief for Regimental duty.

Captain Farquharson is appointed to act as comg. of ordnance at Poona and Lieut. C. J. Bruce, Deputy comg. at Ahmednuggur.

Capt. R. M. Hughes, 12th N. I. to be Deputy Judge Advocate General to the force in Scinde.

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Capt. W. E. Robinson of the 1st European Regt. to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General to the N. D. A.

Lieut. H. B. Rose to be Intr. and Qr. Mr. 1st Eur. Regt.

Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge, 2d Eur. Lt. I. is attached as a first Class agent to the Commissariat officer.

Capt. J. Sinclair is directed to proceed to the presidency with all practicable expedition and assume command of the Company of Artillery under orders for Kurratchee.

Assist. Sur. Harrison to resume Medical charge of the 16th N. I. and Assist. Surgeon McMorris to receive Medical charge of the Detachment 1st Eur. Regt.

Assist. Surgeon McMorris to perform the duties of Civil Surgeon to the Residency.

Assist. Surgeon McMorris to take Medical charge of the staff and detachment of Artillery and Assist. Surgeon Bowie to the Medical charge of the Native details.

Assist. Surgeon Bowie to assume Medical charge of the staff and all the details remaining at the station.

Assist. Surgeon Braikenridge and E. Mahully are directed to proceed the former to Rajcote and the latter to Ahmedabad for duty under the Supg. Surv. N. W. D. of Guzerat.

Assist. Sur. W. J. Carter is attached to do duty with the 1st Batt. of Artillery.

Lieut. G. R. Grimes to act as Adjutant to the 2d Gr. N. I.

Brevet Capt. Bellasis to act as staff officer to the Detachment of the Regt. of Artillery and 24th N. I. proceeding to Malligaum and Capt. Farquharson to act as live Adjutant at Ahmednuggur.

Lieut. L. S. Lowry, 14th N. I. to act as Adjt. at Rajcote, and conduct the duties of acting staff officer and the other duties devolving upon that situation.

Lieut. Macdonald to act as Adjt. to the detachment of the 22nd N. I. at Dhoolia.

Lieut. J. Taylor, 18th N. I. to act as Adjutant to the Guzerat Irregular Horse.

Lieut. Fagan to act as Adjutant to the left wing of 1st Lt. Cav. (Lancers.)

Capt. W. Purves, 9th N. I. assumed charge of the office of Executive Engineer at Deesa.

Assist. Surgeon J. H. Peart has been appointed to succeed Surgeon J. A. Sinclair as Civil Surgeon at Poona.

Capt. J. E. Parsons, 11th N. I. has been appointed to the situation of acting Assist. in the Road and Tank Department.

Lieut. J. J. F. Cruickshank, Engineer has been appointed superintendent of Repairs and Surveyor of Buildings.

Assist. Sur. R. J. Behan has been nominated to the charge of the subsidiary Jail at Chimboor.

Major H. Spencer, 2d Eur. Lt. I. to command Mhow Depot.

Lieut. L. S. Hough, 18th N. I. to be Adjutant Do.

Capt. R. Honner, 4th N. I. to command Poonah Depot.

Lieut. A. B. Rathborne, 24th N. I. to be Adjt. Do.

Assist. Sur. Manisty placed in Medical charge of the left wing, 12th N. I.

Assist. Surgeons Forbes and Collum to proceed the former to Shikarpore to assume Medical charge of the wing 8th N. I. and the latter to Bagh to assume Medical charge of the Detachment.

Assist. Surgeon Jephson, to take charge of the field Gen. Hos. of Sukkur, and afford Medical aid to the Head Quarters of 8th N. I.

Assist. Sur. Mapleton, H. M. 40th Regt. to proceed with and afford Medical aid to European and Native Details proceeding to Quetta.

ATTACHED.

Mr. T. G. Newnham 23d N. I. as cadet.
" J. P. Knowles.. Ditto .... ditto.
" J. D. Simson.. Ditto .... ditto.

REMOVAL.

Cadet J. D. Simson, lately attached to the 19th N. I is removed to do duty with the 23rd N. I.

RESIGNATION.

Lieut. J. J. F. Cruickshank is permitted to resign the appointment of acting secretary to the Military Board.

RANKED AND POSTED.

Henry William Holland to rank as Ensign in the 13th N. I.

Edwin Laddington Scott to rank as Ensign in the 21st N. I.

George Whittal Harding to rank as Ensign in the 2d Gr. N. I.

RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.

Brevet captain J. G. Gordon.

STRUCK OFF FROM THE ARMY.

Lieut. W. H. B. Watkins having been absent from India beyond the stated period of five years.

Lieut. Gother R. Mann, do. do.

FURLOUGH.

Capt. T. Donnelly, 1st Gr. N. I. is permitted to proceed to sea for 2 years on sick certificate.

Lieut. Loch, 1st L. C. is permitted to proceed to the Neelgherries for one year.

Lieut. Col. W. Cavaye, 21st N. I. to Europe for three years.

Assist. Sur. W. Sullivan, 9th N. I. do. do.

Lieut. Col. D. Forbes, 9th N. I. do. do.

Lieut. S. Brabazon, Artillery to sea for one year.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

CHOLERA RETURNS.—From the Cholera returns, made at the Police office, it appears, that during the month of January last, there were Mahomedan cases of cholera in number *two hundred and fifty four* and Hindoo cases *a thousand one hundred and nineteen*. The return for the present month is as follows:—

		Hindoo.	Mahomedan.
February	1st	53	2
"	2d	45	2
"	3d	60	4
"	4th	40	2
"	5th	52	4
"	6th	34	no return.
"	7th	36	Do.
"	8th	52	Do.
"	9th	50	Do.
"	10th	51	Do.
"	11th	45	Do.

In addition to the melancholy case given in another journal, the following pitiful one may be stated.

A girl of about eleven years old was attacked with the cholera about the afternoon. It made its appearance in the form of common dyspepsia. In the course of a few hours the symptoms became alarming, medical aid was called, but the patient sunk under the disorder and expired the next morning. A few hours after, in the same family, a younger child about nine years old, also a girl, was seized with similar symptoms, and died in the afternoon. She again was followed by a third fatal case a little later in the evening. The first child was buried in the evening, and the two, who were sisters, were stretched out at night side by side. The third child was about six years old. From all accounts it would seem that the *Hindoos* and *children* are chiefly falling victims to the fatal epidemic.—*Hurkaru. Feb.* 15.

THE PRISONERS.—It is with much pleasure that we publish the following authentic intelligence:—

"There are letters from Major Pottinger and Captain G. P. Lawrence, in the Fort Badeeabad, in the Lughman country, to January 23rd, where they describe themselves as being well treated under the care of Mahomed Akbar Khan. The following names are also mentioned, as those of persons present at the same place: General Elphinstone; Brigadier Shelton; Lieutenant Mackenzie; Captain and Mrs. Anderson and child; Captain Boyd; Lieutenant Eyre; Lieut. Waller; Mrs. Trevor; Lady Sale; Lady Macnaghten; Mrs. Sturt; Mr. and Mrs. Ryley; Mrs. Mainwaring; Serjt. and Mrs. Wade; Captains Troup and Johnson.

"The date from Jullalabad, is Jan. 25th. There was no alteration at that post."—*Ibid., Feb.* 16.

DOST MAHOMMED AND AKBAR KHAN.—We learn that Dost Mahommed strenuously denies every kind of participation in the iniquity of his son, Mahommed Akbar Khan; and although even if he had instigated or connived at it he would of course deny all accessorial share in the unspeakable atrocities with which the wretch is stained, yet we are disposed to believe that the Dost is really guiltless, and that even as a politician he would totally disapprove of the bloody perfidy, which he must well know could not eventually prosper, but would call down the dread retribution of an outraged nation—powerful to punish the devilish crime which has immolated its subjects. As to Akbar Khan himself, all our readers may not be aware that we have most of his own family (including the females) at Loodianah, and two of his sons among the number; but not only does that circumstance give us no real check upon the miscreant himself—who knows that their lives and honor are safe in British keeping—but, although the Phil-Affghan journal pretends to doubt that the Envoy fell by his hand, yet *we* happen to know, that in an intercepted letter written by Akbar Khan, after the assassination of our Minister, he declares that *in that act he abandons father and family for the cause of his religion.*.—Englishman, Feb. 16.

MADRAS.

SECUNDERABAD, *February* 11.—The prisoners of the 32d and 48th Regiments N. I., and those of the Cavalry (I mean all those who were confined for refusing their pay without batta) were this morning marched hence, escorted by three hundred of the Madras European Regiment, accompanied by Horse and Foot Artillery with guns, &c. and are to be made over to the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, halted at Warrapilly for that purpose. The latter are to escort the prisoners out of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, to be disposed of as the Government may see fit. I was in error in my communication of the 9th by saying that the Native Horse Artillery had refused to receive their pay. I have since learned that they made no demur, and for their good conduct, received a present from the Brigadier Commanding the Force of two rupees per man.

The families of the prisoners are allowed to accompany them, provided with carriage &c. by the Commissariat.

It is expected that the remainder of the 4th Cavalry, 32d and 48th Regiments N. I. will be ordered soon to move to other stations. The Wings of those Corps now at their old stations, will not be allowed to join their Head Quarters here.

The 7th Regiment N. I. at first demurred, but on second consideration received their Pay without Batta, with this proviso, that they are not, and will not attend Regimental parades or drill, but merely take the guard duties, till the Batta business be finally settled by the Supreme Government, to whom I understand the matter has been referred.—*Ibid, Feb.* 17.

BELGAUM.—We are gratified to learn from a letter dated Belgaum, 12th Instant, that the Head Quarters and Right Wing of the 20th Regiment M. N. I. arrived there, all well, on that day.—Spectator, Feb. 19.

BANGALORE.—We hear from Bangalore, that the 46th Regiment N. I. commanded by Colonel Wallace, arrived last week; the Officers dined with the European L. I. on Wednesday. The Horse Artillery Troop under Captain Ainsinck, arrived on Monday. Colonels Scott and Conran with Captain Smith of the Hussars were out on the Horse Committee at Ossoor, but were shortly expected back. The Hussars, it was thought, would shortly be under orders for moving. The Brigade was out on Tuesday under General Sewell. The station is described as being rather dull at present, and the weather getting hot.—Ibid.

SECUNDERABAD.—From the latest accounts from Secunderabad, it would appear that the late difficulties with the Troops at that Station on the Batta question, have been set at rest, and that the usual good feeling which has ever animated the Madras Sepoy is now pretty well restored. We could say much on the question, but in the present state of things think it far better consigned to oblivion.—Ibid.

CEYLON.

The Barque Asiatic, Capt. Barlow, from Macao the 12th and Singapore 22d Jan., and the Sir Herbert Compton, Capt. Boulton, from China the 19th January, passed by Galle for Bombay, the former on the 9th and the latter on the 11th instant.

Passengers per Asiatic landed at Galle.—Mrs. Lyons and two children.

Per Sir H. Compton.—Messrs. Robertson, Rees, Wildridge, and McKerley—Herald, Feb. 15.

His Excellency the Governor with one of the Misses Campbell arrived yesterday in Colombo from Kandy. His Excellency returns to Kandy again on Monday.—Ibid,

H. M. Ship *Larne*, Captain Blake, left Trincomalie on the 8th instant for the Cape and England—Passengers, Commander Ingram, R. N. and on the same day the Barque *Apolla*, Selec, from Pondicherry and Nagore arrived there. The Brig *Buccaneer*, Captain Barker, sailed on the 9th for Colombo—Passengers: Major and Miss Sergant, Miss Austin and Miss Engledue.—Ibid., Feb. 18.

BURMAH.

(*From the Maulmain Chronicle, Jan.* 12)

MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES IN THE TENASSERIM PROVINCES.

Lieut. Col. Logan, Brigadier Commanding.

STAFF.

Capt. T. Kenny, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.
Capt. D. Babington, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Capt. C. M. Maclean, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.
Capt. S. S. Trevor, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.
Capt. G. B. Tremenhere, Executive Engineer.
Capt. P. Knyvett, Assistant Station Staff Officer.
Lieut. R. Leycester, Assistant Deputy Pay-Master.
Surgeon J. Morton, Staff Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon J. F. H. Primrose, doing duty under the Staff Surgeon.

Regiments.	*Commanding.*	*Officers present.*	*No. of Men.*
14th M. N. I.	Major C. W. Young,	16	885
31st T. L. I.	Lieut. Col. Derville,	13	883
33d M. N. I.	Lt. Col. J. E. Williams,	13	813
44th M. N. I.	Major R. T. Wallace,	11	542
Do. at Tavoy & Mergui	.. .. ..	3	297
H. M. 50th or Queen's Own	Lt. Col. Anderson, K. H.	22	662
	Major Ryan, K. H.		
H. M. 63d	Lt. Col. Fairtlough,	28	930
	Major Pole		
	Major Neville,		
Do. at Tavoy & Mergui.	.. .. ..	2	69
Artillery	Lieut. Col. Bond,		
Europeans from Madras,	.. .. ..	5	90
At Tavoy,	.. .. ..	1	15
Do. from Bengal,	.. .. ..		51
Natives	.. .. ..		58
Madras Native Horse Artillery	.. .. ..		47
Do. Native Artillery drivers and Gun lascars,	.. .. ..		150
Talein Corps,	Major Williams,	1	300
Rifle Corps,	Capt. Scott,	3	118
	Total Men.		5,910

NAVAL FORCE.

Names.	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*	*Pounders.*
H. M. Ship Calliope,	A. L. Kuper, Esq.,	28	32
H. M. Brig Childers,	E. P. Halsted, Esq.,	16	32
H. M. Sloop Britomart	O. Stanley, Esq.,	16	18
		4	24
H. C. Steamer Proserpine,	J. J. Hough, Esq.,	2	24
		4	9
H. C. Steamer Medusa,	H. H. Hewett, Esq.,	2	24
H. C. Schooner Eagle,	W. Fell, Esq.,	1	24
H. C. Schooner Orissa,	C. H. Bennet, Esq.,	2	24
H. C. Schooner George Swinton,	Capt. J. Creighton,	11	3
Gun-Boats,	.. .. ..	each	12

The reports which we hear of the state of affairs at Rangoon, are quite unimportant. It is said that the King has paid another visit to Pegu with the Queen. Some of his new vessel or gun-boats have been launched. Nothing definite as to his return to Amarapoora has yet transpired. A large, new bell for the great pagoda is to be cast some days hence, and many other matters are yet to be attended to, so that another month's stay at Rangoon is not improbable. Indeed, no orders for preparations for his return have as yet been issued. One of his inferior queens has lately died, and we understand that the change from the Capital to Rangoon has, from some cause, been fatal to many of his followers. We suspect they have had hard work and work and hard fare. His Majesty's visit to Rangoon seems to have been attended altogether with a bad effect. It has been very disadvantageous to the tread of the place, and several of the Mogul merchants have closed their accounts and taken their departure for Calcutta. Besides innumerable local vexations and harassments, occasioned by this royal movement, it has abstracted lakhs of Rupees from the Company's treasury. The expense of an actual war could not, to either party, have been much more, than has been incurred in consequence of this approach of his Majesty to our territories. If his designs had been really pacific, he ought to have said so—his pertinacious silence afforded just reasons to suspect the honesty of his intentions.

(*From the Maulmain Chronicle, Jan,* 19)

Last week we published a statement of the number of the military naval forces now stationed in these provinces; we were not, however, enabled to insert the number of the sick in the military hospitals, for the want of information which was denied us; we have, however, been able, on application at various sources, to ascertain that there were, at the beginning of the present week, 310 men belonging to the different corps at Maulmain, in the hospital. After deducting the number of men in the detachments at Tavoy and Mergui, the total number remaining at this station will be 5,353. The sum total of our last week's statement we have since ascertained to have been about 176 in excess of the true number.

Reports are still current that the King is about to return to his capital, and that the fortifications of the new town of Rangoon are nearly completed. What his motives were for coming to Rangoon can only be a subject of conjecture; he has never disclosed them. He must in the first instance have either expected war, or designed war; otherwise his conduct and proceedings while at Rangoon, and his coming there with so large a military force, are altogether inexplicable; at least, so they appear to us; but various opinions have been entertained on this subject, even by those whose position and opportunities have been favourable for forming them; but to those not in the secret of the King's counsel, and who have the means of judging only from appearances, his Majesty's conduct cannot be viewed otherwise than extremely unfriendly, if not hostile.

SINGAPORE.

LOSS OF THE "VISCOUNT MELBOURNE".—We regret that it falls to our lot to announce the loss of the Ship *Viscount Melbourne*, Captain McKenzie, on the 5th instant, on the Luconia Shoal, in the China Sea. She took her departure from this for Macao on the 25th ultimo, with the following Passengers on board; viz. Mrs. Dare and 2 children, Lieut-Col. Campbell, 37th Regt. M. N. I. and—Scott, Esqre. of Calcutta. On the 5th inst., at 4 30 A. M. during a calm, breakers were descried on the lee beam close to the vessel, when she sounded in 18 fathoms, and let go both lower anchors, which, however, would not hold, and the ship struck abaft and swung broadside to the reef; from which it was found impossible to get her off, and nothing remained to be done but to get the boats out. This was accomplished with some difficulty; and before they left the ship, she had begun, with the flow of the tide, to strike very heavily abaft, threatening destruction to all the after port of the vessel, although, in consequence of the anchors holding forward, she was comparatively safe in that part. Having put provisions and water on board, they left the vessel in 5 boats; the Captain Mrs. Dare and children, Mr. Scott, and 23 of the Crew in the Launch; in the 1st Cutter, the Chief and Third Officers, with Lieut-Col. Campbell, 3 European seamen, and 7 lascars; in the 2nd Cutter, the Second Mate and 9 of the crew; in the 3rd Cutter, 22 of the lascars, and in the Jolly boat, the 4th Officer and 6 of the crew—in all 77 hands. Having left the vessel, the boats steered towards the Coast of Borneo with the intention of making Borneo Proper; and on the 7th came in sight of the land on the Coast, but finding that the strength of the current would prevent their reaching the capital, Captain McKenzie directed them to steer for Sambas—the 22 lascars in the 3rd Cutter, however, being apparently determined to shift for themselves, went off at once towards the shore. On the same day they also parted company with the 2nd Cutter; the Chief Officer having said that he would run in to look at the land and return by sunset; but apparently met with some obstacle as he did not afterwards join them. On the 10th, a Malay prahu came alongside of the Launch, the Nakhodah of which was permitted to come on board, and endeavoured to persuade them to go on shore—but this invitation being declined he went again on board of his own prahu, and getting alongside the jolly boat, which was astern boarded her and plundered the men in her of everything they had. She was doubtless a pirate, and Captain McKenzie supposes, he was only prevented from attacking and plundering the Launch, by seeing that they were well supplied with fire arms on board. As it was, the prahu fired several shots at the Launch, one of which wounded a European seaman in the head. Finding the jolly boat the cause of detention, the people were taken out of her and divided between the Launch and second cutter, the boat herself being turned adrift. On the following night the 2d cutter parted company with the Launch, and seen no traces of her at daylight, although she had hove to and fired muskets during the night, the second officer determined to steer in his boat for Singapore. He arrived here early on the morning of Monday last; and Captain McKenzie having also adopted the same determination, after parting company with the 2nd cutter, his boat arrived about 12 hours after, having been 13 days from the ship. They had all suffered much from exposure, and in particular Mrs. Dare, one of whose children was at the breast, and whose situation for such a period in an open boat was necessarily painful in the extreme.

No further accounts having been received of the 1st cutter, and having had experience of the dangers those on board of her are exposed to on the Coast of Borneo, the local authorities have very properly chartered the *Royalist* to that coast in quest of her. The *Royalist* is herself well-armed, and some Golandauze and Seapoys having been shipped on board of her, she will be in a condition not only to protect herself against pirates, but to operate effectually against them. Captain McKenzie says that the 1st Cutter was an excellent boat, very well equipped and in every respect in an efficient state, and well provided with arms, besides those belonging to Colonel Campbell. It is not impossible that being prevented from joining her consorts by contrary currents, she may have steered for Sambas; but there is too much room for apprehension on that coast to rely on any such probability, and we are happy to find that the local authorities have lost no time in despatching a vessel for her relief.

We ought not to conclude this notice without mentioning that Commodore Kearney, in the absence of any of Her Majesty's Cruizers, very handsomely proffered the services of the two American Ships of War here under his command, to make inquiries in the course of their voyage to China, along the Borneo Coast, for the missing boat,—an offer which has been acknowledged, we have no doubt, by the local authorities in becoming terms, although the despatch of the *Royalist* renders it unnecessary to avail of it.—*Free Press, Jan.* 20.

CHINA.

CANTON PRESS, JAN. 8.

The French Frigate *Erigone*, Capt. Cécille, has during the week gone over to Hongkong.

Several seizures have during the week been made of Chinese junks and other trading vessels in the estuary of Canton river, and only two days since H. M. S. *Nimrod* conveyed three prizes. Chinchew junks we are told, to Hongkong, to be there condemned and sold. While these hostile measures are being executed the trade in Canton continues undisturbed, nor do the authorities there seem as yet to have made any official remonstrances against acts, which may appear contrary to the spirit of Capt. Elliot's arrangement made before Canton. It is an anomalous state of things; on the one hand every *Chinese* merchant vessel which leaves the river of Canton is immediately seized, and sold for the benefit of the captors, whilst, on the other, British shipping still resorts to the port of Whampoa, and trade there meets with no obstruction, notwithstanding the hostile acts of British ships of war.

It is said that the Chinese at Canton have three European Engineer officers in their pay, and this would account for the great improvements lately observed in the fortifications near the river, which, as we mentioned before, are now being built with considerable skill, far superior to any hitherto shewn by the Chinese themselves. It has been observed that some of the works near the river, although but recently constructed, have lately been pulled down, and others erected on or near the same spots, probably upon the principles newly taught them. The greatest activity still prevails in and near Canton in fortifying the river and town.

Several mandarines have lately come here from Canton, with a view of harrassing Chinese dealers; several conflicts between smugglers and mandarin boats have also happened, in which the latter are said to have been worsted. A new Taou-tae has arrived in this neighbourhood, and many soldiers are being enlisted: but courage is at a higher price than before, and whilst formerly a soldier's pay was only two dollars, now six dollars a month, which the authorities offer, are hardly sufficient to prevail on the rustic or the coolie to don a soldier's jacket.

CANTON PRESS.—JAN. 15.

By the *Black Joke*, from the coast, news have been received from Chusan to the 24th December, and from Amoy of 2d January, but these later dates give no additional intelligence, except that everything was continuing in statu quo. The troops at Chusan are enjoying good health, and the same at the other stations; but no new enterprize had been entered upon, nor is it likely that any movement will take place until the arrival of the reinforcements per *Jupiter*. With the exception of this arrival we have during the week had no news from any quarter of the Globe, and no local occurrences of any moment to report, and little blame can therefore attach to us for the barrenness of our columns.

On Thursday week last a report reached Canton that the British forces were ascending the river in order to destroy the new fortifications now erecting by the Chinese, and as may be supposed created considerable alarm among the Chinese, and the foreign particularly British merchants; and several of the latter, giving it implicit faith, immediately left for Whampoa, on arriving where, no news of the approach of the British forces having reached, it was soon discovered to have been nothing but a hoax, spread we know not whether for the sake of amusement only to the initiated few, or with a view to some *financial* operation. But however caused, and with whatever motive, the merchants soon returned to Canton where everything by the last advices continued quiet as before. If it was supposed that the market was to have been much influenced by exciting the fears of the Chinese, such supposition has not been verified, for we hear that with the exception of a few Chops of Teas that were hurriedly shipped off in consequence for Whampoa, to be thence sent outside, no transactions of consequence were caused by it, and the statement in the *Canton Register* that Teas had fallen 6 or 7 Taels is incorrect. Under the circumstances of the market at Canton at present, even supposing it really true that the British force was approaching, we do not think the price of teas could decline so much; for although the Chinese, with a wish of placing their property beyond danger, might then be willing to submit to a great reduction, *for Cash*, it is well known that foreign merchants at the present moment have it not to offer, and exchanging teas for Cotton or other merchandise, would leave the Chinese in exactly the same position as regards danger to their property as if they had not disposed of their teas. We have received several communications on the subject of this hoax, which, although the authors of such deceptions, if wilful, deserve being publicly known, we refrain from publishing, wishing as much as possible to avoid personal animosities in our small community. On the present occasion, the object, if it was to depreciate the value of property by creating a false alarm, a thing strongly suspected, has fortunately not succeeded, and the only inconvenience caused by it was the trip to Whampoa and back again of the few who left Canton. That there can have been no good authority for the report that the British forces were about moving up the river, and therefore no excuse for its propagation, we have reason to know on good authority, the project having for some time past at least not been entertained by H. M. Senior naval officer, nor is any movement contemplated now.

The foreign Engineers we mentioned last week as being employed by the authorities at Canton in erecting their new fortifications, are said to be Dutch and to have arrived here from Java in a Chinese Junk several months since. Their names are said to be *Van Scholte, Van Braam,* and *Van Schraik*. Should during the course of the year, another attack be made on Canton, it is possible, from the very much increased and improved fortifications, that the ships will suffer much on their passage up, and that they will encounter much difficulty in removing the obstructions in the river which are now said to be completed in many places, and to be of such nature that the additional sinking of a single stone laden junk will effectually bar the passage to even small boats. Not only the Macao passage, and Salt Junk River are obstructed, but a very little addition to the impediments already existing will make the second bar impassable to ships of any size. It is much to be feared that when the rains shall set in, these obstructions will cause great inundations in Canton this year. This however does not as yet seem to have engaged the attention of the Chinese authorities, who continue as intent as ever on completing the fortifications of the river leading to Canton, and on procuring arms. We have elsewhere given a translation of an Edict from the Senate of Macao, prohibiting the importation of arms into the Custom-house, and their exportation therefrom, except to sea-ward and under certain guaranties; this is all very well as far as Macao is concerned; but if it is really intended to cut the Chinese off from any further supplies of foreign arms and ammunition, the merely preventing their providing themselves through Macao, whilst Whampoa remains open, will not have the desired effect; for what is to prevent arms to be imported by neutral flags into a port, not only friendly for them, but friendly for the English? We believe that under the present system of hybrid warfare, if a cargo of arms were sent to Whampoa, and thence in boats, merely protected by the neutral flag of the ship which brought them to Canton, no English ship of war would have a right to touch them; for, with British merchant ships, in the port, transacting their lawful and peaceable business there, we do not think that the plea, of the English being at war with the Chinese, would hold good in any Court of justice, in justification of the seizure of such arms.

FIRE AT HONGKONG.—Again a great part of the Chinese Bazar at Hongkong has been destroyed by fire. A friend who has received a letter from Hongkong supplies us with the following information.

"On the morning of the 12th a large fire occurred at Hongkong, which destroyed a great portion of the Bazaar, but fortunately only the mathouses; the recently erected brick and stone houses escaped. The French frigate *Erigone* sent her boats and men in a most prompt and praiseworthy manner to assist in extinguishing the fire; *not a boat or a man from the British ships of war.* The efficient and prompt conduct of the magistrate and other authorities on shore was deserving the greatest praise." We have not yet heard how many habitations were destroyed, nor whether much property was lost.

The Brig *Friends*, Capt. Rugg, arrived last week from Manila, was on her coming to anchor in the roads visited by an officer from H. M. S. *Nimrod* and a guard of marines put on board, on suspicion of her having arms on board without licence. No arms having been found, the vessel was subsequently released. On Saturday last she was however again taken possession of by an officer sent on purpose in the *Hebe*, and taken over to Hongkong. This second seizure we understand to be in consequence of informal papers, the vessel not being entitled to the English flag she sailed under, and we now learn that the Senior Officer, Capt. Nyas, has sent her on to Singapore, there to be adjudicated, the Court of Singapore, possessing Admiralty Jurisdiction.

The seizures of junks and Chinese trading vessels in these waters continues, and we hear among others of two Junks of about 600 tons each having lately been brought into Hongkong, the nature of whose cargoes had not at the time been ascertained. We suppose they will also be brought to the hammer, as has been the fate of many others lately. We do not however cease to regret the continuance of such petty and ineffectual warfare which, we believe, can only be approved of by those immediately interested in the prize-money, but is reprobated by every body else, as long as Canton remains a friendly port.

(*From the Hongkong Gazette of 1st Jan.*)

ABSTRACTS OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Received at Hangchow, regarding the movements of the Generalissimo and Commissioners sent by the Emperor to Chekeang.

Hoo Chao, commander-in-chief in Shense, was on his way, apparently, to Fuhkeen, when he received, on the 20th of October, the imperial commands, appointing him a joint commissioner. He was then on the frontiers of the province of Cheihle, from whence he wrote to the government of Chekeang, giving information of his appointment, and stating that he was about to repair to Hangchow, in obedience to the imperial commands, with 2000 men. He received, at the same time, the announcement (issued at Peking two days earlier) of the appointment of Yiking as generalissimo, together with the subordinate appointments already detailed, in the translation of extracts from Imperial edicts.—This communication from Hoochao was received at Hangchow on the 29th of October.

Shortly after, a second imperial rescript arrived, ordering Hoochao to change his route, and repair, with 1000 of the troops he had with him to Teentsin,—for which, as a place immediately adjoining the imperial abode, the Emperor began to feel alarm. The remaining 1000 of the Shense troops under Hoochao's command were ordered to continue their route to Chekeang; but of the further reinforcement from Shense, advancing at a later period in that direction, 1000 were to turn aside and join their commander-in-chief at Teentsin. Hoochao was meanwhile to associate himself with Narkinge, *the Governor general of Cheihle*, in arranging the defence of Teentsin and its neighbourhood.

It was between the 18th and 20th October, that Keshen was ordered to be released, that he might repair to Chekeang. He was to leave, in the suite of the generalissimo, on the 30th of October. Two other joint commissioners, and an officer of the Board of Revenue bearing a separate civil commission, have, it seems, been appointed to Chekeang;—and a noble of the first order has been sent with a detachment of the Imperial Guards. The civil commissioner was was to leave Peking, with two subordinate officers, on the 26th October; the generalissimo, with Keshen and another high officer, and ten subordinate officers, was to leave on the 30th. The officer appointed to succeed Yukeen, as Governor-general of Keangsoo, Anhwuy; and Keangse, was to leave about the same time, bringing with him 1000 of the Honan troops.

These particulars are from letters received at Hangchow from the officers themselves.

(True abstract.) J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE CHINESE WATERS.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
Austr. Packet	193	Hill,	Dent and Co.
Algerine,	....	Buckton,	"
Amherst,	....	Cat,	Turner and Co.
Autumnus,	....	White,	"
Belhaven,	300	Crawford,	I. Fletcher & Co.
British Isle,	345	Graham,	"
Bomanjee Hormusjee,	900	Page,	Hearj. Rustomjee.
Cleveland,	386	Morley,	Jardine Matheson and Co
Canopus,	335	Tilheron,	A Calder.
Canton,	....	"	Turner and Co.
Chelydra,	....	Whittingham,	Dent and Co.
Comet,	....	Curling,	"
a Conciliis,	8 8	Cawkett,	Gibb Livingston and Co.
Ds of Northumberland	541	Scott,	Jardine Matheson and Co.
Euphrates,	617	Wilson,	Jamieson and How.
Earl Grey,	571	Mollison,	Jardine Matheson and Co.
Poem,	310	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
a Mahamoodie,	....	Byworth,	Fergusson, L. and Co.
Guisachan,	....	Every,	Dirom and Co.
Gilb. Henderson,	....	Tweedie,	Turner and Co.
a Hygeia,	378	Woosbury,	Jardine Matheson and Co.
Isabella Anna,	....	Thompson,	Dent and Co.
Halls,	....	Hall,	"
Isabella,	....	Hardie,	"
Indus,	351	Clark,	Bell and Co.
a John Bibby,	549	Snipe,	Gibb Livingston and Co.
John Renwick,	....	Morgan,	Turner and Co.
Lady Hayes,	....	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson and Co.
Lady Grant,	....	McGregor,	H. Rustomjee.
Louisa Baillie,	....	Scanlan,	Macvicar and Co.
Mais,	315	Sproule,	D. and M. Rustomjee & Co.
Mermaid,	690	Grosvenor,	A. A. de Mello.
a Mary A. Webb,	339	Macdowall,	J. Coolidge and J. Ryan.
Mary Ann,	....	Holton,	Fergusson L. and Co.
a Nimrod,	470	Mawling,	Macvicar and Co.
Orwell,	....	Hews,	Dent and Co.
Pestonjee Bomanjee,	....	Hall	Lindsay and Co.
Princess Charlotte,	515	Nash,	Bell and Co.
a Parkfield,	....	Whiteside,	Jardine M. and Co.
Persian,	350	Millman,	"
Potentate	346	Ramsay,	W. & T. Gemmell and Co.
a Pearl,	....	Burrows,	a Fox Rawson and Co.
a Rajah,	352	Ferguson,	J. Coolidge and J. Ryan.
a Rustomjee,	....	Budd,	Turner and Co.
Regina,	....	Poole,	W. H Harten,
Royal Exchange,	....	Rees,	Jardine M. and Co.
Sesostris,	....	Raw,	Lindsay and Co.
a Samuel Winter,	....	Joyce,	Dent and Co.
a Stains Castle,	....	Petrie,	"
Salsette,	273	Bell,	C. Fearon.
Sapphire,	....	Dunlop,	Gribble Hughes and Co.
Sophia,	....	Johns,	Gemmell and Co.
Wanderer,	....	Owen,	Dent and Co.
Wm. Metcalfe,	....	Philipson,	Macvicar and Co.

a At Whampoa.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD,

AT CHUSAN.

Wellesley 72—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; Capt. Thomas Maitland, C. B.
Blenheim 72—captain Thomas Herbert, C. B.
Blonde 42— " T. Bourchier, C. B.
Pelican 18— " Napier,
Hyacinth 18—comdr G. Goldsmith,
Modeste 18— " Watson.
Columbine 18— " Morshead.
Algerine 10— Lieut. Maitland,
Starling 6— comdr. H. Kellett,
H. C. S. Nemesis, Lieut. W. H. Hall,
Queen mr. comg. W. Warden,
Phlegethon lieut. McCleverty,
Sesostris mr. comg. Ormsby.

AT AMOY.

Druid 44— captain H. Smith, C. B.
Cruizer 18— comdr J. P. rse,
Pylades 18— " T. V. Anson.

ON THEIR WAY TO CHUSAN.

Cornwallis 72— captain Richards.
Troopship Jupiter, lieut. Fulton,

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER, [officer.

Herald 26— captain J. Nias, C. B. senior commanding
Alligator 28— " S. P. Pritchard,
Nimrod 18— comdr. Glasse.
Chameleon 10— comdr. Hunter.
Clio 18— " T. Troubridge,

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Royalist 10— Lieut. W. Stewart,
Young Hebe 4— comg. Cater,
H. C. S. Hooghly mr. comg. Rose,

Jany.

ARRIVED.

3 (B) Friends,————, Manila.
3. „ Allerton,————, do.
3. „ Tuxton,————, Sydney, 22d November.
9. (Sp) Ramoncita,——, Manila.
12. (P) Sappho, Dunlop, London.
13. „ Isabella, Hardie, Bombay.

PASSENGER Per

Ramoncita, Mr. M. Ramon Orbeta.
Friends, Mr. H. Constable.

Jany.

SAILED.

1. (B) Forth, Lamb, Singapore.
2. „ Water Witch, Reynell, Sing. and Calcutta.
3. „ Vansittart, Lemon, Sing. and Bombay.
3. „ John O'Gaunt Robertson, London.
5. „ Elephanta, Ross, London.
5. „ W. S. Hamilton, Brown, Singapore.
8. (F) Luminy, Cayal, Singapore.
12. (B) Thomas Sparks, London.
12. „ Asiatic Barlow, London.
12. (A) Oscar, Eyre, Newyork.
13. (P) Feliz Viena, Silva, Singapore and Penang.
13. (B) Isabella Robertson, Kelly, Sing. & Cal.
14. „ Alex. Baring, Hall, London.
14. „ Friends, Rugg, Singapore.
14. „ Young Queen, Reid, Liverpool.
15. (P) Simplicia, Almeida, Sing. and Bombay.
15. „ Sm João Magnanino,——, Timor & Lisbon.

On Monday next in the evening, Sir H. Compton, Bolton, Sing. & Bombay.

PASSENGERS Per

Oscar, Mr. S. A. Lawrence.

Isabella Robertson, Mr. J P. van Loffelt, his mother and family. Capt. Hudson, Messrs P. Tiedeman jr., Thos. Smith and J. de Almeida.

Simplicia, Mr. Antonio Rangel.

Sir H. Compton, Messrs P. F. Robertson and Weldridge Capt. T. Rees.

By the latest advices from Sydney of the 22d November the Ann Gales had not arrived there, and fears for her safety are entertained, she having left here on the 29th of May, and been consequently nearly 6 months out.

John O'Gaunt, Mr. G. P Cooper.

Vansittart, Captain Larkins; Messrs. Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee; Arduseer Furdonjee; Shawuxshaw Rustomjee; Cowasjee Saporjee Lurat.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London.—Parkfield.
For Liverpool,—Young Queen.
For Calcutta,—Mermaid, Isab, Robertson,

European Intelligence.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the John Bull, Dec. 18.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Michael Gibbs, M. A., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, has been elected by the Court of Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, to the Vicarage of Christ Church, Newgate-street, and St. Leonard's, Foster-lane. There were only two candidates, and at the close of the ballot the following numbers appeared:—Rev. Michael Gibbs, 111; Rev. G. Evezard, 77.

The Rev. G. Dodsworth, D. D., to be Chaplain o the Eton and Windsor Union.

The Rev. A. G. Edouart, B. A., to the benefice of St. Paul's Church, Blackburn. Patron, the Vicar of Blackburn.

The Rev. J. H. A. Gwyther, M. A., to the Vicarage of Madeley, Salop, void by the session of the Rev. George Edmonds, on the presentation of Sir Richard B. P. Philipps, Bart.

The Rev. George John Majendie, B. D., Rector of Headington, Wilts, and Rural Dean, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the Prebend or Canonry of Torleton, anciently founded in the Cathedral Church of Sarum, void by the death of George Frederick Nott, D. D.

The Rev. Arthur Atherley, Vicar of Heavitree, has appointed the Rev. Harold Browne to succeed Mr. Tripp, at St. Sidwell's, Exeter, and the Rev. Philip Carlyon, Curate of St. Nicholas, Colchester, to fill Mr. Browne's place at St. James's.

The Rev Owen Owen, to the Rectory of St. Edmund, Exeter, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, on the presentation of George Hyde, of Norwich, Esq

The Rev. Wm. Brassey Hole, to the Rectory of Woolfardisworthy, Devon, on his own petition, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Hole.

The Rev. Daniel Alexander, Curate of Walkhamton to the Vicarage of Bickleigh, Devon, void by the death of the Rev. T. H. Walker.

The Queen has presented the Rev. Francis Wylie to the Church and parish of Elgin, in the Presbytery of Elgin and county of Moray, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Alexander Walker to the Church of Urquhart.

The Rev. John Woodrooffe, to the Curacy of Lisburn.

The Rev. J. Gulley, to the Curacy of Sligo.

The Rev. William Cotter Witliamson, A. M., Curate of Passage, to the parish of St. Nicholas, Cork, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. W. Hall, A.M., to the living of Charleville.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Dec. 18.—In a Convocation holden yesterday, the nomination of the Rev. J. Griffiths, M. A. Sub-Warden of Wadham College, to be a Delegate of Accounts, was unanimously approved.

In a Congregation holden at the same time, the following Degrees were conferred:—*Bachelors in Divinity*: Rev. J. Williams, Fellow of Jesus coll.; Rev. W. Mallock, Balliol col.—*Bachelors of Arts*: L. Carden-University coll.; H. H. Cornish, Magdalene hall; R. Chifton, Merton coll.; E. Lumsdaine Sandys-Dumsdaine, Oriel col.

Cambridge, Dec. 18.—At a congregation on Wednesday last, the following grace passed the Senate:—"That the existing regulations for the Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships be continued."

At the same congregation the following degrees were conferred,—*Master of Arts*: E. Cusack, Catherine hall.—Bachelor in Physic: J. Simpson, Caius.—Bachelors of Arts: W. E. Taunton, Trinity; E. M. S. Sandys St. John's.

There will be a congregation on the following days of the ensuing Lent Term:—Saturday, Jan. 22 (B. A., Commencement) at ten; Wednesday, Feb. 2, at eleven; Wednesday, Feb. 9, Ash Wednesday) at eleven; Wednesday, 23, at eleven: Friday, March 11, M. A., Inceptors) at ten; Friday, March, 18, (End of Term) at ten.

Clare Hall Prize Men.—*Declamation*, Haskoll; *Theme*, Sells; *Reading in Chapel*, Haskoll; Divinity, none adjudged.

An arrangement has this week been made with Mr. Bailly, R. A., for a statue of the late very Rev. James Wood, D. D., formerly Master of St. John's coll., to be placed in the chapel of that society.

The Bishop of Ely's Fellowship at St. John's coll., to which it will be remembered, his Lordship resigned his right to nominate, leaving it open to publi, competition, has been conferred upon A. M. Hopper. of Trinity coll. (B. A., 1839), now a tutor of Eton There were six candidates.

At a meeting of the Perse Trustees, on Monday, Dec. 13, J. M. Croker, B. A., was elected a Fellow of Gonvile and Caius coll. on the foundation of Dr. Perse.

From a circular just issued, it appears that the cost of restoring Hereford Cathedral to its pristine beauty is estimed at 20,000l. The Dean Chapter have declared their readiness to subscribe 2,000l. from their own resources; the Bishop of the Diocese, 500l.; and the Chancellor of the Choir, 100l. Doubtless both the clergy and laity will liberally aid so desirable a work, and we hope to see a day fixed when A public meeting will take place to promote this excellent object. It is worthy of remark that, as stated in the circular, "since the year 131, the Dean and Chapter have expended on the fabric, besides the proceeds of the fabric's estates, and a voluntary sacrifice of 5l. per cent. upon all their fines, the sum of 1,149l. 7s. from their own private means." Unfortunately there is a debt of nearly 9,000l. upon the fabric fund.

A meeting in aid of the Lichfield Diocesan Church Extention Society was held in Newcastle on Tuesday last, F. Twemlow, Esq., in the chair when the sum of 700l. was collected in aid of the funds of the institution.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Captains Francis Brace, to the camperdown; the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, to the Carysfort.

Commanders—George Goldsmith (late Druid) to the Hyacinth; E. T. Crouch, to be Secretary to Sir E. Brace, at the Nore; E. T. Crouch was formerly Secretary to Sir M. Seymour; H. Willis, to the Juseur.

Lieuts—G. R. Halliday, and J. H. Bridge, to the Alfred; W. Dorville, to the Minden; Tottenham, to the Dido; W. S. Sanders, to the Growler; J. T. Nott, to command the Partridge; G. E. Patey to the Caledonia; R. K. Jenkins, to the Ferret; G. L. Norcock, and John Elliot, to the North Star; T. Crofton to the minden, E C. Earle, to the Rapid; J. C. Johnston to the Warspite; G. H. Wilkinson, J. Georges, and P. Blair, to the St. Vincent.

Surgeons—A G. G. Tucker, to the Minden; Dr. A. Nisbet who served with Sir George Cockburn in the Vernon, to be Assistant Surgeon at Greenwich Hospital.

Master—John Tucker, to the Growler.

Master's Assistant—J. Studdewell, to the Victory, for Alban steamer.

Second Master—David Welch, from the Inconstant, to the Thunderer.

Second Master and Pilot—H. Hunter, to the Atholl, vice Pant promoted.

Mates—E. T. Voules, and T. J. Smyth, to the Caledonia; C. A. Gordon and G. Greathead, to the Queen.

Midshipman—G. Winthorp, to St. Vincent.

Assistant Surgeons—Dodwel Brown Whipple, to the Minden; W. Maitland, to the St. Vincent; A. Adams, to Hasler Hospital; Dr. A. Sibbald, to the Fly; William Rogers (b), to the Ferret. Dr. John Wilson, of Greenwich Hospital, who has lately been employed in making up, under the supervision of Sir W. Burnett, laborious statistical medical statements of the Navy, is appointed full Inspector, with a Surgeon under him, of the Chinese squadron; he will go out in the Minden, and will take with him above six Assistant Surgeons.

Acting Additional Assistant Surgeon—Robert Beith, to the Cornwallis; D. Thompson (c), to the Minden; Dr. J. Henderson, to the Caledonia.

Naval Instructor—Harvey, to the Malabar.

Clerks—C. Jones (Captain's) to the Warspite; W. H. Bateman (in charge) to the Pantaloon.

Volunteer First Class—B. W. Nicholas, to the Vindictive.

Boatswain—Thomas Jasper, to the Apollo.

Carpenter—Wilson (acting in the Victory), to the Belvidera.

COAST GUARD.

Captain Phipps Hornby, C. B. Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, is appointed Comptroller General of the coast Guard, vice Captain William Bowles, C. B., promoted to Rear Admiral; Lieutenant Earle, Chief Officer, is appointed to her Majesty's brig Rapid.

Soldiers' Pay.—It has often been to us a matter of some curiosity to ascertain how our soldiers, generally strong and healthy men, are fed upon so small a sum as 13d. per day. Here are the items of their expenditure, as given by Dr. Hodgkin, in his enlarged work; and it seems that out of this very limited allowance a body of individuals, economically governed, may be procured a full and wholesome diet:—A foot soldier receives 13d per day. For 6d., out of this 13d., they are always supplied with one pound of good wheaten bread and three quarters of a pound of fresh meat, to messes of ten men each; each man subscribes 3d. per day, which procures the mess five pounds of best bread, ten pounds of best potatoes, pepper, salt, coffee, &c.; leaving each man 4d. per day to purchase beer and tobacco (except that soldiers provide themselves with shirts and stockings out of their pay). Thus each man lives well at a cost of 9d. per day for food, having three meals, as under:—Breakfast—coffee and toast; dinner—soup, hot meat, bread, and potatoes; supper—cold meat and bread. The meat is boiled, and the liquor made into soup; each mess has seven pounds and a half of meat; from this they always leave enough for supper.—*Dr. Hodgkin's Lectures on the Means of Promoting Health. 2nd Edition.*

Death of Lieutenant-General Phipps—George William Phipps, from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, died about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, at his residence, Woolwich-common. This gallant officer was 81 years of age, and was a commissioned officer for the long period of 62 years, having entered the service as an ensign in the Royal Engineers, on the 21st of April, 1779. On the 20th of December, 1786, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the following year was appointed Quartermaster to the Royal Military Artificers, on the formation of that corps in October, 1787, and continued to act in that capacity for many years after he was promoted to the rank of Captain. His commission as Captain was dated on the 21st of November, 1792; Major, 1st of January, 1800; Lieutenant-Colonel, on the 9th of October, 1806; Colonel, on the 4th of June, 1814; Major General, on the 19th of July, 1821); and Lieutenant-General, on the 10th of January 1837. Major Cuppage, of the Royal Artillery, and Captain Pester, of the Royal Horse Artillery, are nephews of the deceased.

Major General the Hon. E. P. Lygon, late of the 2nd Life Guards, has been appointed Inspecting General of Cavalry, from the 1st April next, in succession to Lieut. General Sleigh, whose recent promotion disqualifies him for that situation; Lieut. Col. Scott, of the 4th Light Dragoons, replaces Col. Middleton as Assistant Commandant of the Cavalry Depot at Maidtone, and Colonel Lord John Somerset (brother to s the Military Secretary) succeeds Major General Faunce as Inspecting Field Officer at Bristol.

It will be perceived that Colonel T. F. Wade has been appointed Deputy Adjutant General, and Colone- P. Bainbridge, Deputy Quartermaster General, to the troops serving in Ireland. The selection of these two excellent and deserving officers for the responsible posts to which they have been nominated, reflects great credit on Lord Hill's discrimination and impartiality. The numerous staff vacancies occasioned by the Brevet has imposed upon his lord-hip a delicate and difficult duty, which however, he is discharging in a manner worthy of the highest praise.

We are glad to hear that the officers of the Commissariat are likely to participate in the advantages of the late Brevet. We trust that a similar reward will be bestowed upon the Medical members of the United Service. Their activity, zeal, and intelligence, constitute a strong claim to the distinction in question. To promote the Commissariat at the expense of the Medical officers of the Navy and Army, would be an act of cruel injustice, and an insult which we are convinced the present Government will never sanction.

The naval appointments to commands, consequent on the late promotions, which we announced on the 4th inst., have been confirmed:—Rear Admiral the Hon. Jocely Percy is now Superintendent of Plymouth Dockyard; Captain Sir Francis Augustus Collier, C. B., K. C. H., is Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard; and Rear Admiral William F. Wise, C. B., is appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa, vice Rear Admiral Sir Edward Durn-ford King, promoted; Captain Sidney Colpoys Dacres is to be Flag Captain Rear Admiral Wise; Vice Admiral Sir Edward Brace, K. C. B., has taken the Command at Sheerness; Captain the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet has been appointed to the command of the Carysfort, and we are informed that five Clerks are to be made Pursers.

The French Army.—The *Moniteur* publishes a long report, addressed by Marshal Soult to the King, on the expediency of effecting a reduction in the Army. The minister begins by exposing to his Majesty that the extension given to the organisation of the military forces of France in 1840 had considerably augmented the expenditure of the War Department. "This augmentation," he says, "entirely due to extraordinary circumstances, to which able negociation have insured a favourable solution, could not be maintained without entailing on the public treasury burdens which it would be unable to bear in a permanent manner. Hence, the urgent necessity of devising means of confining the expenditure of our military establishments within more circumscribed limits, and more in harmony with the resources afforded by the ordinary revenues of the country. I have undertaken that difficult and delicate task with a desire to reconcile the great interests connected therewith, and your majesty will deign to admit that the imperious law of necessity could not expose the solicitude and devotedness of his Minister of War to a more painful trial." Marshal Soult then proceeds to examine how this reduction can be safely effected. He had at first proposed to suppress the twelve new regiments created in 1840, but this measure would not have produced the desired saving in the expenditure, and was accordingly abandoned. He afterwards entertained the opinion that a proportionate reduction could be made in the infantry, cavalry, and artillery; but the embarrassments experienced in 1840 with regard to the two latter having shown the danger of weakening them, and the necessity of maintaining for them, as well as for the engineers and military equipages, the effective force indispensable to enable them to be easily converted from the peace establishment to the footing, and to operate simultaneously with the infantry, who so readily undergoes that transformation, the Minister likewise abandoned that plan, and ultimately came to the resolution of suppressing one company per battalion of infantry. By this measure the total force of the Army, fixed in the budget of 1842 at 433,000 men, will be reduced to 344,000, and the saving realised for 1843 will amount to nearly 30,000,000s. The "special arms" are to preserve their present effective force and composition, but the number of horses is to be reduced by 15,000. The Marshal then explains how the Army may be replaced on the war footing by the addition of two companies to each battalion, the creation of fourth battalion, the raising the number of squadrons of each regiment to six, &c. He next provides for the organisation of a reserve, which is to consist of all the men exceeding the 344,000 men who are to be sent home on furlough, and the rest liable to be called upon until they shall have completed their time of service. This report of the Minister of War is followed by a Royal Ordinance, dated 8th September, thus fixing the peace footing of the Army, viz.:—

Infantry.—100 regiments of the Line and Light Infantry, composed of three battalions of 7 companies each; 10 battalions of Foot Chasseurs, of 6 companies each; one regiment of Zouavs, employed in Algeria, formed of 3 battalions, each of 9 companies; 3 battalions of Light Infantry serving in Africa, each consisting of 10 battalions; 12 companies of men under discipline; 1 Foreign Legion forming 2 regiments, with 3 battalions each of 8 companies.

Cavalry.—2 regiments of Carabineers, 10 of Cuirassiers, 12 of Dragoons, 8 of Lancers, 13 of Chasseurs, 9 of Hussars. Each of those regiments is to consist of 5 squadrons. The Cavalry includes likewise 4 regiments of African Chasseurs, each of 6 squadrons.

Artillery.—14 regiments, 10 of 15 batteries, 1 regiment of Pontoniers of 12 companies; 12 companies of Labourers; half a company of Armourers; 6 squadrons of the Artillery train, each of 8 companies.

Engineirs.—3 regiments, composed of 2 battalions, each of 8 companes, viz., 1 of Miners, and the 7 others of Sappers, each regimenthaving independently a company of Pioneers; 2 companies of Labourers.

Gendarmerie.—26 legions, one of which in Algeria; 1 battalion of Carabineers, of 4 companies, employed in Corsica, 1 legion of Municipal Guards, in Paris; 1 battalion of Firemen of 5 companies, in Paris.

Veterans.—8 companies of Sub-officers; 10 companies of Fusiliers. 4 companies of Horsemen, 13 companies of Cannoneers; 1 company of Engineers; and 2 companies of Gendarmes.

Administration.—1 battalion of workmen of 10 companies and a depot; squadrons of the waggon train, each of 4 active companies and a skeleton for the depot, and 4 companies of labourers belonging to the waggon train.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday publishes a report addressed by the Minister of War to the King, respecting the reorganisation of the Algerine troops in service of France, whose number now amounts to 6,500 men, 4,000 of whom are cavalry. This report is followed by two royal ordinances, the first providing for the creation of a corps of cavalry, to be called "Spahis," and to consist of 20 squadrons, whose numerical force is to be 4,000 men. In this corps the irreguiar Spahis, now existing on different points of Algeria, and the Moorish gendarmes are to be embodied. It is to be embodied by one chief. The second ordinance decrees the organisation of the distinct battalions of native infantry, called *tirailleure*, and consisting each of 1,714. The native regular force will thus be raised to 9,352 men, besides 1,600 irregular horsemen, at present in the pay of France. Each of these battalions will assume the name of the province to which it belongs, viz., "Algiers," "Constantine," and "Oran." The commissions of the staff, and those of captains and serjeant-majors, are to be given to French officers exclusively, and those of lieutenants and ensigns are to be equally divided between the French and natives. The command of a company is never to be held, even pro tempore, but by a Frenchman. The serjeants, corporals, drummers, buglers, and soldiers, are to be all natives. After the formation of these battalions no officer is to be admitted, unless he thoroughly knows the Arabian language. The cavalry is to be placed under the command of a colonel, or lieut. colonel who may be a Frenchman or a native; but the other superior officers, the captains, paymasters, and surgeons, are to be Frenchmen. The other ranks are to be distributed agreeably to the plan proposed for the infantry. The period of service is fixed at three years, and each recruit shall be held to take, on the Koran, the oath of allegiance to the King of the French.

Extract from New Works.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Abridged from the Edinburgh Review.

Part XI.

Results of Major Scott's Imprudence.—It may be doubted whether the personal antipathy of Francis, or the nobler indignation of Burke, would have led their party to adopt extreme measures against Hastings, if his own conduct had been judicious. He should have felt that, great as his public services had been, he was not faultless; and should have been content to make his escape, without aspiring to the honours of a triumph. He and his agent took a different view. They were impatient for the rewards which, as they conceived, were deferred only till Burke's attack should be over. They accordingly resolved to force a decisive action with an enemy, for whom, if they had been wise, they would have made a bridge of gold. On the first day of the session of 1786, Major Scott reminded Burke of the notice given in the preceding year, and asked whether it was seriously intended to bring any charge against the late Governor-General. This challenge left no course open to the opposition, except to come forward as accusers, or to acknowledge themselves, calumniators. The administration of Hastings had not been so blameless, nor was the great party of Fox and North so feeble, that it could be prudent to venture on so bold a defiance. The leaders of the opposition instantly returned the only answer which they could with honour return; and the whole party was irrevocably pledged to a prosecution.

Burke began his operations by applying for Papers. Some of the documents for which he asked were refused by the ministers, who, in the debate, held language such as strongly confirmed the prevailing opinion, that they intended to support Hastings. In April, the charges were laid on the table. They had been drawn by Burke with great ability, though in a form too much resembling that of a pamphlet. Hastings was furnished with a copy of the accusation; and it was intimated to him, that he might, if he thought fit, be heard in his own defence at the bar of the Commons.

Impolicy of a Written Defence.—Here again Hastings was pursued by the same fatality which had attended him ever since the day when he set foot on English ground. It seemed to be decreed that this man, so politic and so successful in the East should commit nothing but blunders in Europe. Any judicious adviser would have told him that the best thing which he could do would be to make an eloquent, forcible, and affecting oration at the bar of the House; but that, if he could not trust himself to speak but found it necessary to read, he ought to be as concise as possible. Audiences accustomed to extemporaneous debating of the highest excellence, are always impatient of long written compositions. Hastings, however, sat down as he would have done at the Government-house in Bengal, and prepared a paper of immense length. That paper, if recorded on the consultations of an Indian administration, would have been justly praised as a very able minute. But it was now out of place. It fell flat, as the best written defence must have fallen flat, on an assembly accustomed to the animated and strenuous conflicts of Pitt and Fox. The members, as soon as their curiosity about the face and demeanour of so eminent a stranger was satisfied, walked away to dinner, and left Hastings to tell his story till midnight to the clerks and the sergeant-at arms.

All preliminary steps having been duly taken, Burke in the beginning of June, brought forward the charge relating to the Rohilla war. He acted discreetly in placing this accusation in the van; for Dundas had moved, and the House had adopted a resolution, condemning, in the most severe terms, the policy followed by Hastings with regard to Rohileund. Dundas had little, or rather nothing, to say in defence of his own consistency; but he put a bold face on the matter, and opposed the motion. Among other things, he declared that, though he still thought the Rohilla war unjustifiable, he considered the services which Hastings had subsequently rendered to the state as sufficient to atone even for so great an offence. Pitt did not speak, but voted with Dundas; and Hastings was absolved by a hundred and nineteen votes against sixty-seven.

Hastings was now confident of victory. It seemed, indeed that he had reason to be so. The Rohilla war was, of all his measures, that which his accusers might with greatest advantage assail. It had been condemned by the Court of Directors. It had been condemned by the House of Commons. It had been condemned by Mr. Dundas, who had since become the chief minister of the Crown for Indian affairs. Yet Burke, having chosen this strong ground, had been completely defeated on it. That having failed here, he should succeed on any point, was generally thought impossible. It was rumoured at the clubs and coffee houses, that one, or perhaps two more charges would be brought forward; that if, on those charges, the sense of the House of Commons should be against impeachment, the opposition would let the matter drop; that Hastings would be immediately raised to the peerage, decorated with the star of the Bath, sworn of the privy council, and invited to lend the assistance of his talents and experience to the India board. Lord Thurlow indeed, some months before, had spoken with contempt of the scruples which prevented Pitt from calling Hastings to the House of Lords; and had even said that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer was afraid of the Commons, there was nothing to prevent the Keeper of the Great Seal from taking the royal pleasure about a patent of peerage. The very title was chosen. Hastings was to be Lord Daylesford. For, through all changes of scene, and changes of fortune, remained unchanged his attachment to the spot which had witnessed the greatness and the fall of his family, and which had borne so great a part in the first dreams of his young ambition.

Pitt votes against Hastings.—But in a very few days these fair prospects were overcast. On the 13th of June, Mr Fox brought forward, with great ability and eloquence, the charge respecting the treatment of Cheyte Sing. Francis followed on the same side. The friends of Hastings were in high sprits when Pitt rose. With his usual abundance and felicity of language; the minister gave his opinion on the case. He maintained that the Governor-General was justified in calling on the Rajah of Benares for pecuniary assistance, and in imposing a fine when that assistance was contumaciously withheld. He also thought that the conduct of the Governor-General during the insurrection, had been distinguished by ability and presence of mind. He censured, with great bitterness, the conduct of Francis, both in India and in Parliament, as most dishonest and malignant. The necessary inference from Pitt's arguments seemed to be, that Hastings ought to be honourably acquitted; and both the friends and the opponents of the minister expected from him a declaration to that effect. To the astonishment of all parties, he concluded by saying, that though he thought it right in Hastings to fine Cheyte Sing for contumacy, yet the amount of the fine was too great for the occasion. On this ground and this ground alone, did Mr. Pitt, applauding every other part of the conduct of Hastings with regard to Benares, declare that he should vote in favour of Mr. Fox's motion.

The House was thunderstruck; and it well might be so. For the wrong done to Cheyte Sing, even had it been as flagitious as Fox and Francis contended, was a trifle when compared with the horrors which had been inflicted on Rohileund. But if Mr. Pitt's view of the case of Cheyte Sing were correct, there was no ground at all for an impeachment, or even for a vote of censure. If the offence of Hastings was really no more than this, that having a right to impose a mulct, the amount of which mulct was not defined, but was left to be settled by his discretion, he had, not for his own advantage, but for that of the state, demanded too much—was this an offence which required a criminal proceeding of the highest solemnity; a criminal proceeding, to which, during sixty years, no public functionary had been subjected? We can see, we think, in what way a man of sense and integrity might have been induced to take any course respecting Hastings, except the course which Mr. Pitt took. Such a man might have thought a great example necessary, for the preventing of injustice, and for the vindicating of the national honour; and might, on that ground, have voted for impeachment both on the Rohilla charge, and on the Benares charge. Such a man might have thought that the offences of Hastings had been atoned for by great services, and might, on that ground, have voted against the impeachment on both charges. With great diffidence, we give it as our opinion, that the most correct course would on the whole, have been to impeach on the Rohilla charge, and to acquit on the Benares charge. Had the Benares charge appeared to us in the same light in which it appeared to Mr Pitt, we should, without hesitation, have voted for acquittal on that charge. The one course which it is inconceivable that any man of a tenth part of Mr Pitt's abilities can have honestly taken, was the course which he took. He acquitted Hastings on the Rohilla charge. He softened down the Benares charge till it became no charge at all; and then he pronounced that it contained matter for impeachment.

Nor must it be forgotten, that the principal reason assigned by the ministry for not impeaching Hastings on account of the Rohilla war was, that the delinquencies of the early part of his administration had been atoned for by the excellence of the later part. Was it not most extraordinary, that men who had held this language could afterwards vote that the later part of his administration furnished matter for no less than twenty articles of impeachment? They first contended, that the conduct of Hastings in 1780 and 1781 was so highly meritorious, that like works of supererogation in the Catholic theology, it ought to be efficacious for the cancelling of former offences; and they then prosecuted him for his conduct in 1780 and 1781.

The general astonishment was the greater, because, only twenty-four hours before, the members on whom the minister could depend had received the usual notes from the treasury, begging them to be in their places and to vote against Mr. Fox's motion. It was asserted by Mr. Hastings, that early on the morning of the very day on which the debate took place, Dundas called on Pitt, woke him, and was closeted with him many hours. The result of this conference was a determination to give up the late Governor-General to the vengeance of the opposition. It was impossible even for the most powerful minister to carry all his followers with him in so strange a course. Several persons high in office, the Attorney-General, Mr. Grenville, and Lord Mulgrave, voted against Mr. Pitt. But the devoted adherents who stood by the head of the government without asking questions, were sufficiently numerous to turn the scale. A hundred and nineteen members voted for Mr. Fox's motion; seventy nine against it. Dundas silently followed Pitt.

That good and great man, the late William Wilberforce, often related the events of this remarkable night. He described the amazement of the House, and the bitter reflections which were muttered against the Prime Minister by some of the habitual supporters of government. Pitt himself appeared to feel that his conduct required some explanation. He left the treasury bench, sat for some time by Mr. Wilberforce, and very earnestly declared that he had found it impossible, as a man of conscience, to stand any longer by Hastings. The Lusiness, he said, was too bad. Mr Wilberforce, we are bound to add, fully believed that his friend was sincere; and that the suspicions to which this mysterious affair gave rise, were altogether unfounded.

Suspicion of Ministerial Jealousy.—Those suspicions, indeed, were such as it is painful to mention. The friends of Hastings, most of whom, it is to be observed, generally supported the administration, affirmed that the motive of Pitt and Dundas was jealousy. Hastings was personally a favourite with the King. He was the idol of the East India Company, and of its servants. If he were absolved by the Commons, seated among the Lords, admitted to the Board of Control, closely allied with the strong-minded and imperious Thurlow, was it not almost certain that he would soon draw to himself the entire management of Eastern affairs? Was it not possible that he might become a formidable rival in the cabinet? It had probably got abroad that very singular communications had taken place between Thurlow and Major Scott; and that, if the First Lord of the Treasury was afraid to recommend Hastings for a peerage, the Chancellor was ready to take the responsibility of that step on himself. Of all ministers, Pitt was the least likely to submit with patience to such an encroachment on his functions. If the Commons impeached Hastings, all danger was at an end. The proceeding, however it might terminate, would probably last some years. In the mean time the accused person would be excluded from honours and public employments, and could scarcely venture even to pay his duty at court. Such were the motives attributed, by a great part of the public, to the young minister, whose ruling passion was generally believed to be avarice of power.

Sheridan's Speech.—The prorogation soon interrupted the discussions respecting Hastings. In the following year, those discussions were resumed. The charge touching the spoliation of the Begums was brought forward by Sheridan, in a speech which was imperfectly reported that it may be said to be wholly lost; but which was, without doubt, the most elaborately brilliant of all the productions of his ingenious mind. The impression which it produced was such as has never been equalled. He sat down, not merely amidst cheering, but amidst the loud clapping of hands, in which the Lords below the bar, and the strangers in the gallery, joined. The excitement of the House was such that no other speaker could obtain a hearing, and the debate was adjourned. The impression made by this remarkable display of eloquence on severe and experienced critics, whose discernment may be supposed to have been quickened by emulation, was deep and permanent. Mr. Windham, twenty years later, said that the speech deserved all its fame, and was, in spite of some faults of taste, such as were seldom wanting either in the literary or in the parliamentary performances of Sheridan, the greatest that had been delivered within the memory of man. Mr. Fox, about the same time, being asked by the late Lord Holland what was the best speech ever made in the House of Commons, assigned the first place, without hesitation, to the great oration of Sheridan on the Oude charge.

When the debate was resumed, the tide ran so strongly against the accused, that his friends were coughed and scraped down. Pitt declared himself for Sheridan's motion; and the question was carried by a hundred and seventy-five votes against sixty-eight.

The opposition, flushed with victory, and strongly supported by the public sympathy, proceeded to bring forward a succession of charges relating chiefly to pecuniary transactions. The friends of Hastings were discouraged, and, having now no hope of being able to avert an impeachment, were not very strenuous in their exertions. At length the House, having agreed to twenty articles of charge, directed Burke to go before the Lords, and to impeach the late Governor General of High Crimes and Misdemeanours. Hastings was at the same time arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and carried to the bar of the Peers.

The session was now within ten days of its close. It was, therefore, impossible that any progress could be made in the trial till the next year. Hastings was admitted to bail; and further proceedings were postponed till the Houses should re-assemble.

When parliament met in the following winter, the Commons proceeded to elect a committee for managing the impeachment. Burke stood at the head, and with him were associated most of the leading members of the opposition. But when the name of Francis was read, a fierce contention arose. It was said that Francis and Hastings were notoriously on bad terms; that they had been at feud during many years; that on one occasion their mutual aversion had impelled them to seek each other's lives; and that it would be improper and indelicate to select a private enemy to be a public accuser. It was urged on the other side with great force, particularly by Mr. Windham, that impartiality, though the first duty of a judge, had never been reckoned among the qualities of an advocate; that in the ordinary administration of criminal justice in England, the aggrieved party, the very last person who ought to be admitted into the jury-box, is the prosecutor; that what was wanted in a manager was, not that he should be free from bias, but that he should be energetic, able, well-informed, and active. The ability and information of Francis were admitted; and the very animosity with which he was reproached, whether a virtue or a vice, was at least a pledge for his energy and activity. It seems difficult to refute these arguments. But the inveterate hatred borne by Francis to Hastings had excited general disgust. The House decided that Francis should not be a manager. Pitt voted with the majority; Dundas with the minority.

The Deceits of Love.—At Union Hall on Friday, Charles Dawdell, a butcher in the Kent Road, was charged with assaulting his wife Sarah, who appeared with a cut on her forehead and two black eyes. The defendant complained that he had been deceived by his wife; that while he was courting her they carried on a correspondence in writing with one another, and that her letters to him were written in such a beautiful hand that he thought she was just the thing for a butcher's wife. She led him to believe all along that the letters were written by herself; but when she attended his shop the day after their marriage, and that he desire her to make out a little bill for a lady for a calf's head, the secret then came out that she knew no more of reading than the fifth wheel on a coach, and, in fact, was as ignorant as a buck-horse (laughter.) Mr. Cottingham: You have, however, taken her for better or for worse, and are bound to maintain her, and not use her with violence. Butcher: I want to be separated from such a wife. Wife: I'll stick to you, my boy; you'll not get rid of me so soon as you expect. She here insinuated that her husband was more attached to a cook living at a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood. The butcher denied the insinuation on his conduct, "I am wretched with such a wife (he ejaculated, bursting out crying), and won't have her at any price" (great laughter.) Mr. Cottingham: It's not in my power to separate you, and I would advise you both, being young people, to settle your differences amicably. Wife: I'll forgive him if he promises to behave himself, and not go so often to the beer-shop, to the neglect of his business. If I can't write more's the misfortune, but there are many other things I can do; and if I am only treated with kindness that's all I want. Mr. Cottingham said that the wife exhibited a very forgiving disposition, and he advised the butcher to shake hands with her. The butcher, who by this time had dried up his tears, stretched out his hand to his wife, who gladly availed herself of the offer, and a perfect reconciliation having been effected through the magistrate's interference, they both left the Court on the best terms imaginable.

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